Weather

Fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 74.3 and the minimum 50.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 56.8 and 38.1.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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BERLIN NEWSPAPER HINTS ARMISTICE MAY BE SUSPENDED

What Implication May Be Given To This Is Not Stated

TALK OF ALLIANCE

But Reports Of Offer Of Hungary And Russia Are Not Admitted

WORKERS RESTIVE

Fear Of Occupation Ends Strike; Miners Want Soviets Formed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 28.—A message from Berlin today states that the Lokal Anzeiger says that a suspension of the armistice is possible.

A message from Vienna says that the strike has extended to the Northern Railway and communication between Vienna and the outside world is almost at a standstill. If the trains conveying food continue to be held up the bread ration issued in Vienna will be halved next week.

Urge Formation Of Soviets

Copenhagen, March 30.—A message from Berlin states that the reports circulating in Berlin that the Hungarian and Russian Soviet Governments have offered Germany an alliance have evoked a semi-official statement that nothing is officially known of such offers.

Mine Strike Spreads

Copenhagen, March 28.—A message from Essen states that the miners' strike has extended to eleven pits in the Dortmund district, twelve at Witten and seven at Bochum. At a meeting of the strikers it was resolved to demand the formation of a Revolutionary Workmen's Guard, the establishment of relations with the Russian Soviet Government and the disarmament of the police in Germany.

Eleven persons were killed and thirty-seven wounded in a fight between the strikers and the police at Witten.

Rail Workers Go Back

Vienna, March 29.—The railwaymen decided to resume work at 12 o'clock tonight owing to German-Austria having food only for three days. It is stated in Vienna that one reason for the cessation of the railway strike was the fear that it would be made a pretext for the occupation of German-Austria by large bodies of French troops which it is believed will be despatched against Hungary and the Russian Bolsheviki.

Provisional Navy Formed

Copenhagen, March 28.—A message from Weimar states that the German National Assembly has passed a bill to create a provisional navy, which Herr Noske said was necessary to protect the transport of foodstuffs, to remove mines and to protect fisheries.

Copenhagen, March 29.—A message from Vienna states that the railway strike has been settled by Government negotiation.

Vienna Strike Settled

Copenhagen, March 30.—The Vossische Zeitung reports that fifty Belgians have occupied Dusseldorff Harbor, on the right bank of the Rhine 22 miles below Cologne, the Entente explaining that the occupation of the harbors on the right bank is essential to the protection of the traffic on the Rhine.

Credit Is Arranged

Copenhagen, March 30.—In order to assist Germany to obtain credit in neutral countries for the purchase of foodstuffs, Marshal Foch has telegraphed to Spa intimating that Germany is allowed to negotiate with neutral firms provided the approval of the Supreme Blockade Council is obtained.

The German semi-official newspapers demand the abolition of this condition, declaring that Germany's trade must be entirely freed.

British 'Ace Of Aces' Tells Of Battles In Air

COLONEL BISHOP.

Colonel William Bishop, leading British aviator, with seventy-two official victories over enemy planes, photographed recently in Boston, where he told of his many battles in the air. Colonel Bishop told of his battle in the air with the late Baron Richthofen, leader of the famous German flying circus. During this fight the bullets from Richthofen's machine almost tore the coat from Bishop's back, smashed his helmet and ripped off his necktie. After fifteen minutes of fighting the German quit and flew off to the German lines. Colonel Bishop has been decorated with most all the distinctions offered by the Allied Governments, including the British Victoria Cross.

Remaining Germans May Be Sent Later On Passenger Ships

Deportation Of Temporarily Exempted Enemy Subjects When Berths Are Available Is Plan

Enemy subjects temporarily exempted by the Bureau of Repatriation may be deported on passenger steamers as soon as accommodations are available, it was learned yesterday. No definite dates for departures have been announced but it was stated that all Germans and Austrians remaining in China under temporary exemption certificates will be repatriated within the next six months.

The Antilochus sailed early yesterday afternoon with 383 deportees aboard. The steamer was escorted by the British cruiser Suffolk, which will accompany the Antilochus as far as Hongkong. Authorities here could not state whether the Suffolk is to go with the Antilochus to Rotterdam. The Suffolk is under orders to sail to England.

Dr. Blumenstock went aboard yesterday morning and was greeted with cheers by those on the Antilochus as he went up the gangplank accompanied by Mr. S. K. Chen of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

U.S. PLANS TO REGISTER ALL ALIEN RESIDENTS

Features Of New Immigration Law Told Of In Speech Made In Boston

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, March 29.—Speaking at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, (. . . . ?) said that the Department of immigration had drafted a tentative immigration law which would have a number of radical provisions regarding admission of immigrants. He said that the three main features were the registration of all aliens in the United States; the registration of aliens who apply for a probationary during their time in this country and the changing of the burden of fitness for admission rather than that the Government should prove their unfitness as at present. He said that the proposed law was the result of months of study and would be ready for presentation to the next Congress.

Koreans In Paris To Lay Plight Of Their Country Before Peace Conference

Telegram To Peking Tells Of Arrival In France Of Second Representative---Japanese Seek To Smother Revolt Reports

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 1.—Reuter's Agency learns that a telegram has been received in Peking announcing that Dr. Kim, the Korean representative who left Shanghai about a month ago, has arrived in Paris and with Mr. An, who was already there, will voice some of Korea's wishes to the Peace Conference. Dr. Yi Shing-man, who was representing the Korean cause in Washington, is expected also soon to be in Paris.

Dr. Yi was formerly a friend and student of President Wilson when the latter was President of Princeton University. Reports from reliable sources indicate that the various delegations to the Peace Conference are being kept informed of present conditions in Korea.

Anti-Revolt Movement

A letter from Seoul, dated March 21, says: "An anti-Independence movement is being attempted by the Japanese here. Teachers in the various Government schools are seeking to compel what students still attend to sign confessions, saying that they were at fault in demanding Korean independence and that all they want is better conditions for the Koreans. The students are told that they must put their seals to these papers and that it will help Korea's future. Some business men are also being urged to sign such papers, and it is said that they will be sent to the Peace Conference in Paris. It is reported that some students of the American mission schools were also told to sign and that they went to the United States Consul regarding the matter and he said that they should not be forced to sign.

"The jails here are full, and it is said that some of the girl students keep shouting 'man sei' in jail, even though they are beaten. Two students have died in jail here."

Reports Of Cruelty Told

Peking, March 31.—Reuter's Agency is informed of the following authentic story of the treatment by the Japanese of some Korean students who were released from prison in a certain city in Korea after a severe beating, which was administered after they had been securely strapped to a wooden cross. Their captors said, "Your Jesus, that you are so fond of telling about, suffered upon a cross. Now you have a chance to suffer in the same way."

Those who saw the men after their release testify to their being so badly beaten and bruised that they could scarcely move. At least one church in the vicinity of the same city has been burned by Japanese, while in other places church furniture and windows have been smashed and bibles torn up, and in one instance burned in a bonfire.

Disorders Are Spreading

The uprising has spread to all quarters of the peninsula even to

(Continued on Page 8)

Foreigners Reported Lending China Money

Tokio Despatch Says Advances Of Million At Time Are Being Made

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 3.—A report received from a very reliable private source here says that foreign capitalists continue loaning the Peking Government small sums, not exceeding a million at any one time, which are used for administrative expenditure. Japan's control over loans to China is now being exercised very strictly.

GERMAN TRADE PLANS ENCOUNTER OBSTACLES

United States Will Forbid Many Importations; Australians Reject Proposals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 27.—The United States Government has taken an important step to combat German designs for reconquering American markets by notifying users of dyes, chemicals, fertilisers and other products which originated in Germany that importations from Germany will be subject to prosecution as an infringement of patents licensed under the Enemy Trading Act. The opinion is expressed that the action will block the German plans for dumping large accumulated stocks with the intention of underselling new American industries.

Melbourne, March 21.—Two leading firms of Australian manufacturing chemists have received requests by a German firm in New York for the resumption of relations, which were promptly and emphatically refused.

U.S. CALLS VOLUNTEERS TO RELIEVE SOLDIERS

War Department Wants 50,000 To Fill Places Of Men Still Overseas

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 28.—The War Department has prepared an immediate call for 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe to relieve members of the American Expeditionary Force in France who desire to return.

Britons Will Attempt Flight Over Ocean

Two Arrive In Newfoundland And Bring Sopwith Aeroplane With Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. Johns, Newfoundland, March 30.—The British airmen Hawkin and Grieve arrived today with a Sopwith aeroplane for the Trans-Atlantic flight. They propose to start on April 16 and hope to reach the British Isles in nineteen hours.

PROPOSE HALF PAY BONUS FOR MEN ON WAR SERVICE

Payments To Municipal Employes Will Be Voted On By Ratepayers

Payment of 50 percent of their salaries to all Allied Municipal employes who went on war service will be proposed in a special resolution in amendment to the budget resolution at the ratepayers' meeting of next Wednesday.

The resolution, which is proposed by Mr. Percy Fowler and seconded by the Rev. Evan Morgan, provides for the appointment by the Council of a committee to advise as to the proportions to be paid in cash or placed in superannuation fund account and to advise on the general conditions to be made applicable to the issue of such pay. The payments are figured in respect to the whole period of absence, up to December 31, 1918, and provision is made that payments already made to employes in respect of their absence on war service be set off against the final award, the total amount to any one employe not to exceed Tls. 8,000. The resolution proposes authorisation for the purpose to levy additional land tax at the rate of one-twentieth of one percent on assessed property, payable by renters, one percent on assessed rentals of houses, payable by occupants, and one-half percent on assessed rental on houses beyond Settlement limits, upon which General Municipal rate is payable under the agreement of July 1, 1909, with the Waterworks Company.

United States Army Numbers 2,131,503

This Is Decrease Of Forty-Two Percent Since November Of 1918

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, April 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The strength of the United States Army on March 29 totaled 2,131,503, a decrease of 42 percent since November 11, 1918.

President Wilson Visits Memorable Chateau-Thierry Battlefield

PRESIDENT WILSON AT CHATEAU THIERRY

President Wilson arriving at Chateau-Thierry on the occasion of his visit to the scene where, fighting gloriously, the American soldiers stopped the German rush to Paris and turned the tide of the great war in favor of the Allies. The photograph was made just as the President saluted veteran American soldiers, many of whom took part in the great battle at this historic spot.

DEFEAT OF BOLSHEVIKI ON DNIESTER REPORTED

Report Is General Mangin Will Command Allies In Hungary And Rumania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—A telegram from Berne says that according to an official Rumanian source the Rumanian troops on the left bank of the Dniester have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Bolshevist forces in the region of Majavilaska.

General Mangin To Command

Paris, March 29.—It is stated that General Mangin is to be appointed to command the Allied troops in Hungary and Rumania.

The New York Herald referring to the summoning of the Allied generals to the conclave of the Big Four yesterday, states that the American and British delegations are not in favor of the proposal to mobilise all the Allied and friendly peoples from the Baltic to the Black Sea under Marshal Foch's command.

United Command Object

Paris, March 30.—Le Matin states that an extension of General Mangin's powers are contemplated in order to establish a front from the Black Sea to the Baltic under a united command.

BRITAIN TO DEAL WITH EGYPTIAN UPRISINGS

Notables Told Active Measures Of Repression Have Become Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, March 29.—At a meeting of Egyptian notables the Commander-in-Chief declared that he was now forced to the necessity of employing measures of active repression which must bring tremendous suffering upon the people and result in great loss of public and private property. It had been found impossible to restore order merely by defensive measures and it was the duty of every patriotic Egyptian to do his utmost in order that the measures he was forced to take might achieve the desired results as early as possible with the minimum of suffering. He concluded with the solemn warning: "I intend to do my duty. It is for you to do yours."

Inquiry Is To Be Made

London, March 31.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. J. C. Wedgewood, Mr.—— said that the Government would institute an inquiry into the causes of the recent outbreak in Egypt as early as possible, but law and order must first be restored.

BELIEF OF RUSSIANS IN BOLSHEVIKI SHAKEN

Situation Due To Lack Of Food And Raw Materials Kept Out Of Country By Blockade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, March 27.—A message from Petrograd says that at a recent Bolshevist conference Lunalsharsky, one of the most prominent Bolsheviki, frankly avowed that the situation of the Bolshevist Government was absolutely intolerable and that the faith of its most ardent adherents had been shaken owing to the lack of bread, fuel and raw materials, which provoked wrath against the Government, which was accused of inefficiency. He confessed that the principal enemy was the Allied blockade and foreshadowed an end to the Bolshevist regime if the blockade continued.

WILSON GIVES POST TO AIDE OF HOOVER

Mr. Julius Barnes Will Direct Handling Of Wheat Crop This Year

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 31.—President Wilson, acting upon the recommendations of Mr. Hoover, Food Administrator, has requested Mr. Julius Barnes to head an organisation for handling the 1919 wheat crop under Congressional guarantees. Mr. Barnes was a leading grain exporter, who gave up his entire business to join Mr. Hoover's volunteers at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Barnes has been chief of the cereal division of the Food Administration and President of the Grain Corporation formed by the Food Administration under the Lever Act to handle wheat crops of 1917 and 1918 and also to act as Food Administration Agency for the purpose and distribution of great volumes of foodstuffs for the army and navy, for the Allies and for Belgium and latterly for the American Relief Administration.

Corporation Is Intact

The Corporation with a capital of G.$100,000,000 belongs to the Government and is intact for the new purposes. This comprises another stage in the liquidation of the Food Group, of which the Relief Administration and the Liquidation Board are the principal functions now remaining.

Mr. Hoover is Chairman of the Sugar Board and of the Grain Corporation until July 1, after which Mr. Barnes will be responsible directly to the President. Mr. Hoover of course continues as Director-General on behalf of the Allied and American Governments until next Summer's harvest in Europe, when it is expected the critical period in the world's food supplies will be passed and wholesale feeding of famine districts of Europe will no longer be necessary.

DEMAND OF FRANCE FOR SAAR REGION AROUSES GERMANY

Socialist Says Workers Will Not Toil Forty Years For Victors

POINT TO HUNGARY

Defeated Nation Said To Be Ready To Adopt Its Course

WILSON GIVES VIEW

Considers Taking Dramatic Step To Beat Opposition To League Program

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 30.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that replying to resolutions from Rhenish Westphalia protesting against the alleged plans of the French concerning the Saar region, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau telegraphed that the German Ministry would absolutely reject any demands going beyond President Wilson's principles.

Herr Stoessel, a member of the Majority Socialist Party, declared that the working classes in Germany would rather that there was no peace than one which would make them work for forty years for the pleasure of the victors, adding "our Executive Committee is resolved, if necessary, to pursue the same policy as Hungary."

League's Work Nears End

Paris, March 28.—It is anticipated that the League of Nations commission will finish its labors about April 5.

It is stated that neither the Monroe Doctrine nor the Japanese amendment regarding racial equality has been formally before the commission. The latter problem has become almost of primary importance in connection with the League.

There is now no doubt that the entire covenant will be incorporated in the preliminary terms of peace.

One amendment adopted provides that the League cannot interfere in internal affairs solely within the domestic jurisdiction of any country. This is inapplicable to any territory held under a mandate. A high authority, replying to a question, declared that in the event of civil war between Ireland and Great Britain the matter would not be within the jurisdiction of the League, nor would the question of the independence of Ireland.

On Equality Of Sexes

The principle of the equality of sexes receives indirect endorsement it being provided that woman shall be employed on the Secretariat and also may sit as delegates and on the Executive Council.

Conventions dealing with the white slave and opium traffics and the treatment of natives are being included.

Wilson Sees Congressmen

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 30.—President Wilson told a group of visiting Congressmen today that they had come for the show down. The time was past for long arguments and he still expressed the hope of getting the treaty signed in a reasonable time. The Congressmen discussed the American situation, saying that sentiment was plainly for the Monroe Doctrine, also for a clause preventing America from being compelled to participate in minor squabbles in Europe. President Wilson told them that many changes had been made and explained that unanimity was required and that America could not be involved without her consent. The President is understood to have spoken in strong terms while seeking to prevent the League scheme from being delayed. The conviction now is that if the present situation continues much longer the President will have to resort to a dramatic move in order to save the last shred of his prestige. The President is giving consideration to this. Speculation is naturally suggesting that he will issue a statement seeking to de-

tend existing public sentiment and to compel opponents of his plans to yield.

Amendments Not Included

Paris, March 29.—The amendment concerning the Monroe Doctrine and the Japanese amendment concerning racial discrimination were not included in the covenant of the League of Nations as sent to the Drafting Committee of the Peace Conference or before the Council.

Big Four Resume Work

Paris, March 29.—President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando resumed their conference on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock. It is understood that the question of boundaries was taken up, being the first subject to be discussed. The question of industries was disposed of on Wednesday.

Signor Orlando, Baron Makino, General Smuts and Colonel House compose the Peace Conference Committee named on Thursday to consider the question of boundaries.

Daniels Sees Clemenceau

Paris, March 30.—M. Clemenceau on Saturday received Mr. Daniels, United States Secretary of the Navy.

Arrange Food Sales To Germany

Paris, March 31.—The first meeting of the Financial Commission of the Peace Conference and German Agents will take place at Compiegne for the purpose of arranging the exchange of German products for foodstuffs.

After the first session probably no members of the Allied Financial Commission will remain in Compiegne as the business will be of such a nature that the bankers can conduct it without the assistance of the executive members of the Commission.

In addition to the Compiegne Commission other organisations are also working at Cologne for the disposition of raw materials, at Rotterdam for arranging the distribution of food and at Spa to look after details of taking over German shipping. The Committee at Rotterdam is the same as that which looked after Belgian relief work before the armistice.

LLOYD GEORGE UNABLE TO JOIN LABOR MEETING

Situation In Paris Probably Will Keep Him From Conference In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—It is now believed to be doubtful whether Mr. Lloyd George will attend the next sitting of the British Industrial Conference on April 4 as he may be detained in Paris, where the preliminary peace agreement is being delayed by the attitude of Germany with regard to the question of Dantzig and problems connected with the demarcation of the Rhine provinces.

With regard to the latter the question of chief difficulty arises from the desire of France to annex the Saar basin, which the British and American delegates oppose. There has been much discussion touching the guarantees which France shall receive against German aggression in the event of non-annexation.

DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN IS PERPLEXING CANADA

Ottawa House Votes Against It But Railroads And Towns Adopt Scheme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, March 28.—The House of Commons, by 105 votes to 51, has endorsed the decision of the Government against the re-enactment of the Daylight Saving Bill. A confused position is inevitable as all the railways intend advancing their time one hour on March 30 and most of the citizen towns are also adopting daylight saving while the rural districts will continue to use standard time.

King George Cancels Titles Given Germans

Dukes Of Albany And Cumberland And Viscount Taace Are Among Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—The Gazette announces that the King has directed that the following persons who adhered to His Majesty's enemies during the war shall be deprived of their titles, namely: The Duke of Albany (Duke of Saxe Coberg Gotha); the Duke of Cumberland (Duke of Brunswick and Luxeburg); and Viscount Taace, a landed proprietor in Bohemia.

Secretary Of War Receives Filipinos

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, March 30.—A delegation of prominent Filipinos will see Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, on April 2.

FOE SEEKS TO ANSWER DANTZIG ULTIMATUM

German Reply To Demand To Land Troops Raises Technical Objections

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—Germany's reply to the Entente ultimatum on the subject of Dantzig is long and argumentative. It contends that Germany, under the armistice, agreed to admit Allied but not Polish troops.

The papers declare that the real motive of the Germans is not fear of civil war, as they allege, but a desire to profit by two conflicting views at the Paris Conference on the subject of the future of Dantzig. It is suggested that the Allies, while insisting that the Polish army should land at Dantzig, should assure the Germans that the right of landing will not be abused.

Amsterdam, March 30.—The German reply and the German Note with reference to the landing of Polish troops at Dantzig says that Marshal Foch has intimated that, in person, he will give at Spa on the 3rd all the information and guarantees required to the German plenipotentiary, who must be empowered to decide within forty-eight hours. The German Government has decided to send Herr Erzberger as its plenipptentiary to Spa.

Berlin, March 28.—The German press denounces the proposed landing of the Poles at Dantzig as an attempt to prejudice the decisions of the Peace Conference by the creation of an accomplished fact. It declares that the Entente should be warned by the example of Hungary and not humiliate its opponents unduly.

Berne, March 30.—The Government of the Western Ukraine has notified Paris that it acquiesces in the wishes of the Entente. The Ukrainians have thus agreed to negotiate with the Poles with regard to an armistice provided a certain line of demarcation is established to which the Allies have agreed.

AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS NOT GOING TO RUSSIA

Possible, However, That Those In European Waters May Be Sent Later

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, April 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt emphatically denied today that it is planned to send the American naval units now in European waters under Admiral Knapp's command to the North Russian coast, although he said it was possible they might go there later.

The only American vessel now in Russian waters is the gunboat Yankton, in the Murmansk region, which soon will be brought home because it is too small to accommodate its personnel comfortably under present circumstances. The Chattanooga and the Galveston might be assigned by Admiral Knapp to take the place of the Yankton, Mr. Roosevelt explained, but this is not yet indicated.

Would Send Ships Into Pacific

Seattle, Washington, April 2.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Members of the House Naval Affairs Committee visiting the coast naval stations said today they favored the assigning of part of the present Atlantic warship fleet to permanent stations on the Pacific.

Affairs Of Dominion Are Closely Knitted With Those Of Empire

Sense Of British Brotherhood, Lord Milner Says, Stronger As Result Of War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 30.—Interviewed by a representative of the Sunday Express and replying to the interviewer's suggestion that signs of impatience are appearing in the Dominions, Lord Milner admitted that there was a centripetal tendency in the Empire today with Britain and the Dominions thinking of their own affairs, but this was purely temporary.

"Not merely the bloodshed on the battlefield but the fact that hundreds of thousands of men from the Dominions have lived among us for the past four years has strengthened the sense of real brotherhood, which will never be destroyed.

Tendency Is Evident

"This tendency is reflected in our constitutional machinery. Dominion Premiers have been called to the Councils of the War Cabinet. This temporary expedient must become a permanent policy. In every administrative act you ought to think of the Dominions as friends and relations. The British Empire is not a Delian League. We are free and equal members of one community and, while we have no hostility to foreign friendly nations, still we will give preference in all things to our own family."

Lord Milner welcomed the decision immediately to relax the restrictions on trade within the Empire, pointing out that he was not responsible for them. Preference was a much wider thing than a mere matter of tariffs. Every nation in the Empire ought to settle its fiscal system on its own merits and then give preference to the other nations.

Preference Is Defined

Perference embraced emigration and shipping, and should be directed in the first place to the Dominions; secondly to the United States, as a great free community with like ideals, and lastly to other countries like the Argentine. The Government and the Colonial Office believed in strengthening our own Dominions, our own friends and our own trade first.

Similarly, with regard to shipping cables, wireless and finance the aim of the center of the Empire ought to be to help its sister communities before anyone else and a Committee of the Cabinet should be created to deal specially with Imperial issues and the foreign policy for the Empire. The Prime Minister, the Colonial, Foreign and Indian Secretaries of State and probably the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty would be ex-officio members of such a committee and other ministers could attend when the need arose. There would also doubtless be a committee of the Cabinet on Home Affairs while the whole Cabinet might meet, as before, to consider any great issue involving the fate of the Government.

Dominions To Be Factor

The Imperial Committee of the Cabinet should be open to the statesmen of the Dominions as the War Cabinet has been. The great point was that the representatives of the Dominions must sit permanently in the Imperial Committee and must be closely in touch with and representatives of their own Dominions.

The only way to solve this puzzle was that when the premiers of the Dominions cannot be here they should have prominent members of their Governments present to take their places: thus the representative will speak with authority in the councils of the Empire and be up-to-date in his own home politics.

Such a committee could have no direct executive power except with the assent of the people of the Dominions, but it would have the greatest influence in shaping our policy.

'A Pair Of Sixes' Screaming Farce

By Domino

"Ha-Ha" and "Ha-Ha" again. In fact I have been Ha-Ha-ing ever since half past nine and it is now midnight. I am not the only one that has Ha-Ha'd either. Some folk He-He'd, other shrieked, and some rocked about in their seats as if they were in physical pain, and the cause of it was that they all went to the Lyceum Theater last night to see the very first performance here of a farce called "A Pair Of Sixes."

There is plenty of plot to the show, you are all the time wondering just how it is going to turn out, and when the big moment arrives, just before the final curtain, the explanation or rather the unravelling is as unique as it is clever. A legal quibble which reminds one of the little fiction put over by Portia in the "Merchant of Venice." Besides the plot (which I refuse to give away just now) the play is packed with the funniest situations, and the dialogue is altogether delightful. Let it be said too, and at once, that the production has been thoroughly well rehearsed and goes with a snap which is unfortunately all too rare in stock companies. Last night the trifle went with a speed, aided by some excellent business, that quite took the big audience off their legs and made even the most blase say Haw-Haw or He-He or even clap their hands vigorously. I liked the whole show immensely and it can be put down as an unqualified success and well worthy of a visit.

Two of the players stand out. There is Miss Valentine Sidney to begin with. The last time I had the pleasure of writing about her she was taking the heavy lead in "The Thirteenth Chair." Last night she was just a London slavey of the most comical type and withal true to the original. Do you remember Louie Freear? Well Miss Sidney was well in the same class. She tickled the audience immensely with her fine portrayal. She got hold of the real genuine accent and her business was really funny.

Then there was our old friend Gus Forbes. We were all pleased to see him back again. He had a great part and both as the partner and afterwards as the butler his funniosities simply kept the house in roars of laughter. He had three distinct types to play as J. Boggs Johns and it was perfectly wonderful the way he handled them all.

Miss Anzonetta Lloyd had a nice comedy part as Mrs. George B. Nettleton and she proved very acceptable to the audience. She got in some particularly humorous work when she had an idea that hubby was not altogether faithful. Miss Florence Chapman did well with the part of Miss Florence Cole and Mr. William Howard as Vanderholt had a big hand in keeping the show moving in the right direction.

It was good to see Reynolds Denniston on the boards again. No, he was not a detective, although we all know that he makes a very good one. Last night he turned out a real live comedian. He showed his versatility as well as a good deal of perfumed handkerchief and called back all his popularity with the Shanghai audience before he had been on the stage ten minutes. Miss Molly Malim had very little to do but her little laugh was great. Vere Matthews had a regular Sir Henry Irving part as Aplegate and there is very little to choose between these two great actors. Others who added to a fine show were Garry McGarry and Gordon Blyth.

Tonight. "A Pair Of Sixes" again.

Britain's Post-War Naval Plans Given

Home Fleet And Seven Foreign Squadrons To Be Maintained, According To Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the distribution of the British navy after the war will be a home fleet and seven foreign squadrons stationed in the Atlantic, West Atlantic, China, the Cape, South America, the East Indies and the Mediterranean.

Luxury Tax No Longer Is In Force In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 29.—Despite the opposition of the Government, the Chamber has abolished the Luxury Tax.

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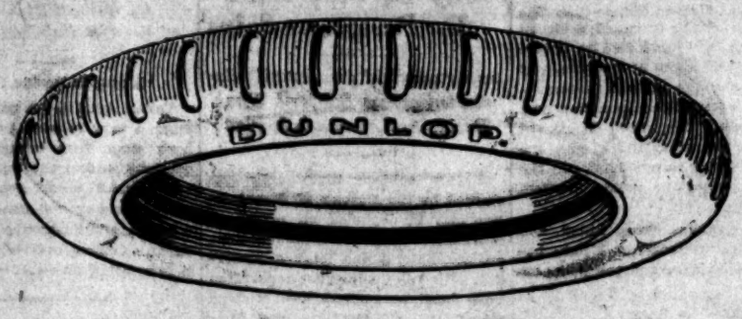

Men who give "Service" want "Service"

You pride yourself on running your business efficiently and so do we. We want every new customer to become a "regular" just exactly as you do.

It's a square deal between us, then. That's how we want you to buy your tyres. We say Dunlop Tyres are the most efficient tyres obtainable, and it's up to you to prove this fact for yourself NOW. Nobody has ever told the Dunlop Company that they didn't give their customers a straight deal, and nobody ever will. We value our prestige as highly as you value yours, and so let's get together on the tyre question right away.

Straight—sided tyres supplied from stock

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RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED
Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
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"Economy," Said Washington, "Makes Happy Homes and Sound Nations—Instill It Deep!"

There's a clear track before the young wage-earner who has learned how to BOSS HIMSELF—

Who believes in the gospel of clean, honest WORK—

Who knows HOW TO DO WITH—and has the moral courage TO DO WITHOUT!

Industrious habits, and a growing fund in the SAVINGS BANK, in time will land him ON TOP!

Open a savings account TODAY!

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

BEATTY DESCRIBES WHAT WAR MEANT TO THE NAVY

Pays Tribute To Liverpool For Fitting Out Famous Tenth Cruiser Squadron

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—Admiral Sir David Beatty, speaking in Liverpool today on the services rendered by the navy in the war, paid a tribute to the efforts of Liverpool in fitting out the famous 10th Cruiser Squadron which, during the war, maintained a rigorous blockade of Germany.

He said: "That blockade was one of the most important factors in bringing about the defeat of the enemy. Its maintenance demanded seamanship of a high order with a vigilant and untiring devotion to duty. Stretched across the waste of waters from west of the Hebrides to the Arctic icefields, they kept their watch and ward in weather that had to be understood. Every ship sighted had to be boarded and examined and they also had to contend with the enemy, which appeared in many guises. Raiders masqueraded as peaceful merchantmen and blockade-runners exercised every strategem to avoid detection while the ubiquitous submarine was a constant menace.

Had Learned Many Lessons

"In common with the other great services," continued Admiral Beatty, "the navy has learnt many lessons during the four and a half years just past. We have made many mistakes and it is our business today to see that the lessons have been taken to heart and that we shall not again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis in history with improvised methods of working from hand to mouth.

"We in the navy know full well our own defects and it is our business to efface them and to avoid a repetition of the mistakes from which we have suffered in the past. The work of reconstruction has to be taken in hand with a full knowledge of our requirements, learnt by bitter experience in the past four and a half years. It must be our endeavor to profit by that experience.

Navy Britain's Sure Shield

"The navy was today what it had been for the past two hundred years, the sure shield of Britain and the British Empire. That sure shield must be kept sure by clear thinking and concerted effort on scientific lines in the necessary struggle for retrenchment. Such economies as certainly would be required must be applied with wisdom and proper understanding of the problems before us in light of the knowledge gained during the war. Only so should we avoid impairing the essential efficiency of the navy. The navy was a shield not a rattling saber.

"The navy and the mercantile marine had learned to know and respect each other as never before. It must be their care to foster and strengthen that feeling so that in future, and for all time, the Royal navy and the mercantile marine together should provide a sure shield which would enable the Empire to continue to prosper."

Local Architect Draws Plans For New Peking Post Office

Plans for the new $500,000 post office in Peking prepared by Mr. J. E. Denham, Shanghai architect, were selected by the Chinese Government after the design submitted by the local architect had won first place in the competition. The working drawings and other preparatory work are to be done in Shanghai. Work on the building will start in a few months.

Two years will be required to complete the new post office which will be in the form of a hollow square and is to be built between the Chienmen and the Legation Quarter. The buildings will be of reinforced concrete faced in red brick and granite. It will cover two mow of land.

The photograph shows the elevation to the west.

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR NEW CHUNGKING HOSPITAL

Rapid Growth Of Foreign Community Made New Institution Necessary

China Press Correspondence

Chungking, March 21.—An important and unique event took place on Wednesday, March 19, when the cornerstone of the Chungking International hospital was laid.

The rapid growth in the foreign population of Chungking has made it imperative that provision be made for the proper care of those who fall ill. The hospital will be open to all medical men in the port, as well as to the doctors of the gunboats, for the treatment of their patients.

The instigator and moving spirit in the venture is Dr. J. H. McCartney, who for 25 years was in charge of the Chungking Mens' Hospital, which under his able management was the only self-supporting mission hospital in West China at that time.

The site for the new hospital is as nearly ideal as possible, 300 feet above the river, across from Chungking above Lungmenhao. It is easy of access to the whole community.

The hospital plant will be thoroughly up to date in every particular, with sterilising and heating plant, running water, electric lights and laboratory, with the necessary equipment. A foreign nurse for the hospital has already reached China and her services will always be available.

The foreign community turned out en masse at the ceremony of laying the stone, thus showing the spirit of co-operation and support behind the project.

Dr. Spencer Lewis was to have made the address but was unable to be present, so his address was read by Rev. G. W. Sparling who was the chairman. After a selection by a quartet, Dr. W. J. Sheridan of the Canadian Methodist Mission hospital and Mr. Alfred Davidson made short speeches, both of whom testified as to their appreciation of Dr. McCartney's efforts and expressed their hope that the greatest possible success would crown his efforts. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the Rev. J. F. Peat of the M. E. Mission.

CANADA AND BRITAIN LENDING TO RUMANIA

Dominion Sees Large Potential Markets To Be Developed In The Balkans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—Reuter's Agency learns that Canada has signed an agreement establishing a credit with Rumania in order that the latter may purchase from Canada essential materials and manufactures for the work of reconstruction.

Rumania's import trade with Germany before the war exceeded £22 millions and Canada feels that the Balkans offer large potential markets for the British Empire.

In an interview Mr. Lloyd Harris, the Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, said: "I look upon the establishment of this credit with Rumania as a practical plan of peace-making. Bolshevism can be stemmed in its onward sweep across Europe by taking immediate action to supply essential materials for countries like Rumania to rebuild and reconstruct themselves. We have an instant duty to those devastated lands and I am glad Canada is taking the lead. I should like to see the whole question considered from the Empire standpoint by all parts of the Empire."

Negotiations are in process between Greece and Servia and Canada. Sir George Foster, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Finance, is at present in Paris and Mr. Lloyd Harris returns there from London tomorrow.

It is understood that Canada is sending seed-grain to Rumania together with agricultural instruments.

British Credits Are Arranged

London, March 31.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Government has arranged open credits with Rumania for the purchase of immediate necessities, especially railway material. Complete equipment for 150,000 men will also be sent.

The Canadian Government is granting Rumania a loan of £5,000,000 for the purchase of agricultural necessities.

News Brevities

Seven sacks of letter mail brought out by the Siberia Maru were received at the American Post Office yesterday. The Ecuador, arriving today, is expected to bring 424 sacks of mail matter.

• • •

Charges of further forgeries were placed yesterday against the two Chinese clerks accused of extensive Customs frauds accomplished by forging the names of various Customs examiners to documents purporting to be export applications and shipping orders. The case which is being heard in the Mixed Court, was again adjourned.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Andrews, of Buffalo, N. Y., who are making a trip through China are at present in Shanghai.

• • •

Mr. M. F. Perkins, American Consul at Changsha, after accompanying Mrs. Perkins as far as Shanghai on her way to the States, is returning to his post.

• • •

Northern papers says that a set of regulations governing the registration of trade marks in China has been drafted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It will be submitted to the President for promulgation shortly.

• • •

Messrs. A. F. Blanchard and F. E. Edmandson of The American Trading Company, who have been on sick leave, returned to Shanghai on the Venezuela yesterday after a trip to Manila and Hongkong. Both have recovered.

• • •

Mr. J. E. Jacobs, American Vice-Consul, sailed on the Venezuela, going home on leave.

• • •

Mr. F. A. Carl, formerly Customs Commissioner at Canton, is in Shanghai for a few days previous to his going to Antung as Commissioner there.

• • •

Major E. B. Miller, of the Philippine Scouts, is in Shanghai for a short visit.

• • •

Mr. L. E. Townsley, San Francisco business man, is stopping in Shanghai for a few days.

• • •

Mr. E. B. Price, Assistant China Secretary of the American Legation, leaves for America by the Nanking April 8.

• • •

The Rev. Harrison K. Wright of the Christian Literature Society will speak on "The Stewardship of Faith" at the meeting of the Sunday Service League Sunday afternoon at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. The meeting will start at five o'clock. There will be special music.

• • •

The Venezuela left late yesterday afternoon for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco.

• • •

London papers announce the engagement of Mr. Frederic Carr Kendall of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Miss Amy L. Knyvett, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles F. Knyvett and Mrs. Knyvett of 79 Grosvenor Street.

• • •

Members of the St. George's Society who have not yet sent in their applications for invitations to the ball to be held on April 23 are requested to do so at once.

• • •

The Municipal Service Club will hold a dance at the Town Hall on April 11.

• • •

Lieutenants M. Farquhar and J. C. K. Woodall have been appointed to the British cruiser Centaur for service on the China Station.

• • •

The Customs House will be closed for public business on April 8 in observance of the Chinese Commemoration Day.

• • •

Northern papers report that the shares held by enemy subjects in the Astor House Hotel Co., Tientsin, have been rendered null and void by order of the British Minister.

Ask For Transfer Of Enemy Shares

Custodian Of Enemy Property Applies For Rectification Of Company Register

Application was made in the British Supreme Court yesterday for the rectification of the register of members of the Java Consolidated Rubber Estates by removing the name of Ludwig Roser, a German subject, and substituting that of the custodian of enemy property. Roser holds 25 shares.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, as custodian of enemy property, made the application and the company was represented by Mr. D. McNeill, Mr. W. A. C. Platt appearing to watch the case on behalf of other local companies. An affidavit was produced stating that the company is prepared to transfer the shares if so directed by the court. After considerable argument as to the construction of the King's Regulations, Hongkong Ordinances and so on, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez reserved judgment.

ECUADOR HERE TODAY

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Ecuador, with 424 sacks of American mail and 900 tons of cargo is expected here at seven o'clock this morning from San Francisco. The Ecuador will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf.

SONG SERVICE PLANS

Professor C. H. Robertson of the lecture department of the Y.M.C.A. will speak at the American Song Service on Sunday, April 6, at the Palace Hotel, at 5 o'clock. His subject will be "Application of Science to the Christian Appeal." Mrs. Bradley will sing. The Song Service is planning a special musical service on Easter Sunday, April 20. There will be vocal and instrumental numbers and an octette and soloists will render "The Seven Last Words of Christ" by Dubois. Those taking part in the program are Miss Myra B. Olive of Soochow, soprano, Mr. C. S. Keen of Nanking, tenor; and Mr. A. G. Loehr of Shanghai, who will take the baritone role. The program is under the direction of Mr. C. D. Glauque. Miss Lamonde, will be at the piano.

Easter Excursion To Western Tombs

Chinese Government Railways Announce Trip To Hsiling Leaving Shanghai On April 18

The Chinese Government Railways have announced an Easter excursion to the Western Tombs at Hsiling. Round-trip tickets from Shanghai to Liangkochwang will be sold at $106.80. The tickets will be good for 16 days and allow a stop-over at Peking. The excursion ticket includes sleeping accommodation at Liangkochwang, meals, transport to the Tombs by cart, donkey or chair, tips and other expenses.

Shanghai visitors may board the express train leaving Shanghai at 7:55 a.m. on Friday, April 18, arriving in Tientsin East on Saturday the 19th, where a special first-class sleeping car will await them. They will be conveyed by the north bound train leaving the station at 4:45 p.m., joining the special train to which sleeping cars will be attached at Changsintien, via Fengtai, from where the train proceeds to Liangkochwang.

The Peking-Hankow Railway has made arrangements for the authorities in charge of the Tombs to give free access to visitors. There will, therefore, be a unique opportunity to see many interesting features which are not shown in ordinary times.

Reservations may be made with Thomas Cook and Sons, Ltd.

Announce Resignation Of Bishop Of Oxford

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—The Right Reverend Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, has resigned, desiring greater leisure for writing, preaching and speaking.

1814 ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS. 1914

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

. . . BANK CREDITS ARRANGED. . . .
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS, TAELS, OR AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road.

Untrimmed Shapes

AN UP-TO-DATE ASSORTMENT has just been received by the WELL-KNOWN

MILLINERY SPECIALISTS SILBERMAN'S

"THE LADIES' STORE OF SHANGHAI"

where a big line of untrimmed shapes are now displayed.

Note the address

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

(No. 1B Broadway, Opp. Astor House)

"Recess" —

Made Slightly Larger Than The Average Cigarettes

Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd. London.

Made Considerably Better Than the Ordinary

Cigarettes

U.S. ENVOY TO RUSSIA DENOUNCES BOLSHEVIKI

Order Must Be Brought To Russia Before War Is Ended, Declares Mr. Francis

ONLY BOGUS DEMOCRACY

Employment Class Being Blotted Out And No Employer Is Permitted To Vote

Washington, February 26.—Mr. David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, today expressed the opinion, in an address to the members of the Democratic National Committee, that if peace is concluded while Russia remains in its present chaotic condition, the result will be a virtual Austro-German victory.

Austrians and Germans now are the industrial leaders in Eastern Russia, and his conclusion is that, with their genius for organisation, they eventually would control a large portion of Russia and reconstitute a Teutonic dominion of no less than 80,000,000 people.

Mr. Francis confirmed the assertion, frequently denied by the Bolshevist leaders, that the movement which led to the establishment of the Bolshevist state upon the ruins of the old Russian Empire, was carried on through activities of German agents and with German money. This is borne out by the fact that the returning Austrian and German prisoners, of whom there were more than a million, were acclaimed as victors when they reached their own countries.

Of the Soviet republic Mr. Francis said it was not to be judged by the apparent policies it has instituted. While on the surface pretense is made that it is a democracy and that the right of equal suffrage prevails, exceptions result in the complete disenfranchisement of the bourgeoisie.

Blotting Out Employing Class

Mr. Francis said, by way of illustration, that no one who employs another person is permitted to vote. If a woman has a servant the servants have the electoral privilege, but it is denied to the mistress. The obvious purpose of the rule is to carry out the object frequently declared by Lenin of blotting out the employing class.

But the gravest objection Mr. Francis had against the Bolsheviki is their social program, which is destined to undermine and destroy the home as an institution. Divorce and remarriage are made so easy that they are virtually unrestricted, and in some cases the tendency to do away with the idea of marriage entirely is apparent.

Persons who are married may, at their whim, sever the marriage tie by merely notifying the porter or concierge in the house in which they live, or a civil official, that they wish to discontinue the marital relationship. This may be done upon the initiative of either husband or wife without the consent of the other. Similarly, a perfunctory notice of the same kind is sufficient to constitute a marriage which may be terminated at will.

Mr. Francis emphasised the danger of this spread of German influence eastward, taking the view that the Bolshevist efforts at the government cannot stand in the face of the German genius for organisation. Already the Germans and Austrians have a grasp upon the Eastern Russian dominion and the fear that their hour will come when the tottering Bolshevist States has fallen, has not been dissipated by the reports that Germany herself is struggling to hold back the revolutionary tide. The conviction prevails in many quarters that the restoration of a stable regime is essential to a competent government with which relations can be restored is essential to a satisfactory peace.

Report Conditions Temporary

Reports reaching Washington indicate that the situation in Russia is slowly improving, but the chaos is such that no predictions can be made with any degree of certainty as to what is to come within the next fortnight.

Mr. Francis will remain in Washington for sometime for consultation with the President and other officials. He has not yet recovered entirely from his recent operation and probably will pass some time in this country to recuperate before returning to Europe. In spite of his age and the hardships he has encountered in the administration of his official duties he has not indicated any desire to be relieved of his post.

Swiss-French Treaty Of 1917 Is Renewed

New Agreement Will Be Subject To Confirmation By Federal Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, March 28.—The treaty between France and Switzerland signed in December, 1917, is being renewed, subject to confirmation by the Swiss Federal Council.

Women's Home Holds Linen Sale Today

Household and dress linen, Irish embroidered and plain table-cloths, tea-cloths, serviettes, handkerchiefs and articles of like character will be on display today at the Deanery, Hankow Road, in the annual linen sale of the Foreign Women's Home. Also for sale will be a tempting lot of sweets and other home-made articles. The sale will be held from 3 until 7 p.m. and tea will be served.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

ONE ISN'T DISTURBED BY THE RABBLE HERE
I JUST LOVE THESE CLASSY PLACES EVERYTHING IS SO PLACID
BUT FANCY YOU FANCYING ME
AIN'T THAT THE NEW WAITER THAT THE BOSS SAID CAME FROM THE ASTORBILT?
UM-HE'S GONNA BE ABOUT AS POPULAR AS A PHONEY CHECK AROUND HERE
TAD

INDOOR SPORTS

LAMPING THE CONEY ISLAND WAITER WHO LANDED A GOOD JOB IN A SWELL JOINT BUT WHO CAN'T HELP HIS OLD HABIT OF SINGING WHENEVER THE BAND PLAYS

Chinese Official Integrity And Japanese Methods In A North Kiangsu Town

China Press Correspondence

Haichow, Kiangsu, March 28.—Opium consumers, especially those with any considerable surplus of money, had a rather bad scare recently. Ordinarily opium is imported locally and sold and consumed without let or hindrance. Indeed, the trade is so lucrative that one of our highest officials took a hand in it, importing a large number of chests of opium through Japanese agents and selling the same at a large profit all through this part of Kiangsu.

Some one must have been jealous, for the matter was reported to higher authorities at Nanking and it became necessary for our opium dealer to go to Nanking to save his reputation. Coming back, he began vigorously to prosecute all the rich opium consumers he could lay his hands on. Said consumers spent many anxious days and more anxious nights and there was a tremendous rush to break off the opium habit. Certificates from the foreign doctors to the effect that, after certain chemical examinations had been made no evidence of opium eating was found, were eagerly sought in spite of the fact that such certificates were not obtainable. A certain "Doctor" Wu, formerly official floor scrubber for Dr. Machlin or Dr. Beebe at Nanking, but now famous (or infamous) practitioner of Western medicine at Panpu, made a large amount of money by issuing the much sought certificates. The scare has quieted down now somewhat.

Japanese Diplomacy

Echoes of the Tientsin difficulty have reached us. A local Japanese resident called at the office of the Commissionr of Defense the other day and "informed" the Commissioner that an American engineer was soon to come this way to arrange for the early building of the Lunghai Railway. He also "informed" the Commissioner that the Americans had stirred up trouble at Tientsin. Then he proceeded:

"Do you, your honor, feel easy at having an American come around here, doing, no one knows what, and stirring up, no one knows what trouble? For my part, I am much worried about the matter and I cannot say that I feel safe."

The Commissioner replied he felt safe enough and thought that there was probably no reason to be worried. He added that he had found that he could get along with any honest foreigner but that it was the dishonest ones he had trouble with.

The Commissioner's reply was probably prompted by a little incident that occurred some weeks ago. A Japanese agent was here and was authorised by the Commissioner to obtain and deliver a certain amount of arms and ammunition to be used for the suppression of the robbers in this district. The sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars was advanced and the Japanese went merrily on his way. Letters came from time to time the first ones, saying that there would necessarily be delay as the arms were not yet out of the factory while the latter letters said that, since the arms and ammunition were not just now obtainable, he (the Japanese) had used the money but he expected to return it later. Needless to say neither money nor Japanese have appeared.

Iron Mines Opened

Iron mines have been opened in the mountains near here. They are on the land of a rich local family and the work is being carried on under the supervision of a Japanese. About seventy-five men are now at work and some very fair ore is being gotten out. The difficulty is that the ore must be taken to Tientsin for smelting and it is doubtful if the project will pay on this account.

Robberies Plentiful

Robbers and robberies are ever with us. No not *with* us for few robbers care to run up against our redoubtable General Pei Pao-shan on his own ground. But at a distance there has been much trouble with large and bold bands of tufei. Only recently have the soldiers been able to disperse these bands and just now the country is more peaceable.

The robbers depend on the traitorous soldiers for their arms and ammunition. Soldiers will readily sell what ammunition they have and arms, it is said, may easily be had if one can get up near Tsingtau.

Office secretaries in the Defense Commissioner's Yamen are also not above taking opportunity when it comes. For instance, a robber is brought in one morning just before the Commissioner is leaving on a journey and orders are given to keep the man till the Commissioner's return. During the Commissioner's absence the robber's friends come in with $750 which they distribute among the office secretaries. Mr. Robber is immediately released. Ten days later the Commissioner returns. He remembers this case and calls for his robber. One and all, the secretaries declare, "Oh! but you finished that case and let the man go." The General's protests are in vain. Secretaries stand together. General scratches his head. "Well I could have sworn that I ordered that case kept for me." Exit!

Obituary

Mr. Peter Thomas

Mr. Peter Thomas, of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury and Co., passed away yesterday at the General Hospital. The funeral, cremation, will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. All friends and brethren are invited to attend.

Mr. Thomas was born in Manchester and was 45 years old. He is survived by the widow. He received his training as an architect in England and first come to Shanghai in 1903 to join Messes. Ward, Probst and Co. now Probst, Hanbury and Co.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Mr. C. T. Wang, Chinese delegate to the Paris Conference, reports that while the Japanese delegation has expressed its Government's willingness to return Tsingtau to China, it will do so only under the condition that certain rights will be given in exchange.

Mr. Kung Hsin-chen, the Minister of Finance, informed Premier Chien Nung-hsun that unless the issuance of the Eighth Year Domestic Loan is carried out, he would insist that he be relieved from office.

Mr. Liu Wen-kwei has been appointed Assistant Managing-Director of the Bank of Territorial Development of China. Liu is the personal representative of General Chang Hsun, who has recently become one of the heavy shareholders of the bank.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

The Great Attraction of this Whisky is its Merit

One of the principal Brands of
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
The Largest Whisky Distillers in the World. Capital employed over £3,000,000
EDINBURGH. SCOTLAND.
Agents: GANDE, PRICE & CO., Agents

Investments
from Tls. 100 up

WITH THE BEGINNING of the New Year you usually consider most carefully how to invest your surplus money. It is hard to find a small investment that will pay a good rate of interest and yet be safe.

IF YOU HAVE FUNDS to invest at once, or if you wish to lay aside a few dollars each year to create definite capital for a certain time, let us tell you about our investments and the business upon which they are based.

THERE MAY be safe investments that pay more than 7 per cent., but it means a good deal to you to have your money earn as much as that without causing you any care or worry.

IF YOU are interested in a safe investment for a large or small amount, we can assist you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

THE
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
— Established 1851 —
begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:
Four Dollars per Hour
MINIMUM CHARGE:
One Dollar 50 cents
No specia service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.
For hire of cars please
Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

"The Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes
MAGNUMS
Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

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Strategy Required To Get Edison To His Birthday Party

Many Gather To Congratulate The Great Inventor, Who Reaches 72

New York, February 15.—Trapping Thomas A. Edison into attending his own birthday party is just like hunting a snark. It has to be done in guileful and devious ways. And if he hadn't been going to Florida yesterday for a rest it is probable that those associates of his younger days who call him master would have had to lunch without first shaking his hand and telling him that at 72 he is the friskiest youngster of them all.

So with the connivance of Mrs. Edison and his children he was spirited away from Llewellyn an hour earlier than he might have left to catch the train in Newark, and when his car pulled up in front of the Robert Treat Hotel he was persuaded to get out for just a minute. Then the half hundred men who worked with him years ago and are prouder of it than of most of their accomplishments descended on him.

They patted him on the back and reminded him of things that had happened long ago when he was a youngster puzzling over the phonograph and the electric light and the germ ideas of a hundred other inventions which bear his name.

Poses For The Movies

He posed for the movies, and when some one complimented him on his appearance he chuckled and, holding the skirt of his coat out with one hand, shook a leg in the most approved Broadway fashion. One put down a little mental bet that even if Thomas A. Edison does work most of his waking hours, there must have been times when he danced with the best of them. Indeed he seemed inclined to try yesterday.

There were men from all over the eastern part of the country there, each of them with a blue button in his coat lapel on which was Mr. Edison's name and the number of his years, a number which he defied. Some of them brought mementoes of the past, and one, T. Commerford Martin, had a picture and framed letter at which the inventor looked long. It was a picture of himself taken in 1878, when he was 31 years old, seated in front of his first experimental phonograph, a cumbrous cylindrical machine that spoke words.

Recalls Old Invention

Beside it was the reproduction of his signature in what looked like faded yellow ink, and it was not until one read the inscription over it that it could be seen this was just one of the many inventions this busy man has stumbled upon, played with for a time and then forgotten in the press of bigger things. His name was written in a chemical ink, which raised the paper as the pen moved, making it possible for letters to be written which the blind could read. Some of the corrugations still remain after forty years, but Mr. Edison never had time to develop his idea.

Mrs. Edison, in a lull of merrymaking, gathered the old friends of her husband about her in a big circle and asked them to send to her what reminiscences and mementos they could of his early days. She wants to gather them together in a collection that will make fascinating study some day for one who wants to learn how much one man can crowd in to a lifetime.

Finally the handshaking came to an end, and watching his opportunity, Mr. Edison slipped out into the hall. They made a rush after him like boys after a leader, and until he stepped into the elevator, shouted congratulations and orders to restrain his youthful enthusiasm while he is away.

Works Even In Vacation

This is the first vacation Mr. Edison has had since the United States entered the war, and even now he is engaged in extensive research work for the Government, a subject on which he naturally will not talk.

It developed afterward at the luncheon of the Edison Pioneers, as they call themselves, youngsters who are eligible to membership if they worked with their master before 1885, that there is a new electrical star rising in the Edison family. This is Mr. Edison's son, Theodore, who was not old enough for active service when the war started, but who in the last two years has so applied himself to inventive work for the Government that he has already proved himself to have a mind of unusual creative ability. He was mentioned by the retiring president of the Pioneers, Francis Upton, who said:

"He has had his inventions approved by the Government. He are proud to speak of his inventive work, which has shown the utmost promise, and he has evidently inherited wonderful pertinacity in holding fast to a chosen line of work. I only wish I were permitted to tell more regarding his activities, but the results were certainly remarkable. His time for nearly two years was given almost entirely to inventive work."

Says Edison Is Sentimental

And after that, when Theodore was noticed standing quietly at one side, apparently having inherited his father's desire for self-effacement in a public gathering, it was hard to believe that so youthful and shy a person could already have done the things to call forth such high praise. Mr. Upton also combated another favorite pronouncement of his old companion.

"Our dear, great master, Edison, claims he is not sentimental," he said. "I know that he prides himself upon his practical sense, with which he is a leader among men. I beg to differ with him regarding his being sentimental. I think no man has ever held more fully in mind the sentiment of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. I contend that no man has ever had the sentiment for being useful to his fellow men more than Edison."

Among those at the reception were John W. Lieb of the New York Edison Company, the new president of the Pioneers; Major W. J. Hammer, W. M. Brock, division superintendent of the Public Service Corporation; T. Commerford Martin of the National Electric Light Association; Wilson Howell, for a long time in charge of the Edison testing bureau; Charles L. Clarke, designer of the first Edison company; H. A. Campbell, Philip H. Kline, who came down from Montreal to see his old chief; A. E. Winchester, former general superintendent of the South Norwalk Electric Company; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edison and C. A. Estabrook.

Asiatic Fleet To Give Naval Ball At Astor

Men Of U.S. Gunboats Arranging Function For Next Wednesday Night

A naval ball will be given at the Astor House next Wednesday evening by the men of the American ships in port—the gunboats Wilmington, Elcano, Villalobos, Quiros and Palos, comprising part of the Second Division of the Asiatic Fleet.

The Allied Consuls are to be invited and a large number of invitations are being distributed among the foreign committees. Final arrangements for the affair, which is expected to be largely attended, are now being made. Gunner's Mate Maisoneuve of the Villalobos is chairman of the committee in charge.

British Soldiers Held In Prison Get Rights

Privilege Of Serving Terms In Own Countries Given In New Army Bill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—The new Army Bill provides that members of the Imperial Forces enlisted in the Dominions and sentenced to penal servitude need not serve their sentence in the United Kingdom, as hitherto provided in the cases of all soldiers, but in the Dominion in question.

Lifting Of Adriatic Blockade Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 30.—The blockade of the Adriatic ceases at midnight tonight.

Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening beginning at 5:30 o'clock.

1. One step—Huki ..... Berger
2. Waltz—Mimi ..... Gardener
3. Fox trot—My Girl of the Southland ..... Brown
4. One step—Fizz Water ....Blake
5. Fox trot—Wondrous Eyes of Araby ..... Spencer
6. Waltz—Whispers of Love William
7. One step—When You Come Back ..... Cohan
8. Waltz—Italian Night Waltzes Roberts

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

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SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing

American Aviator, Born In Paris, On First Visit To U.S.

MAJOR J. W. HUFFER.

Major John W. Huffer, of the American Air Service, who arrived recently in New York aboard the liner Stockholm, on his first visit to the United States. Major Huffer was born in Paris of American parents and has lived there all his life. He enlisted with the American Ambulance Service in 1914. The following year he was transferred to the French Foreign Legion. While with this famous regiment Major Huffer received several decorations for bravery. When the United States entered the world war he obtained his transfer to the American Aviation Service and is officially credited with downing four enemy planes.

DOES NOT WANT CHINESE TROOPS SENT TO URGA

Government At Peking Receives Protest From Russian Minister

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 3.—The Russian Minister, Prince Koudacheff, protested to the Chinese Government today against the despatch of Chinese troops to Urga on the ground that such action conflicts with the treaty concluded between Russia, China and Mongolia at Kiakhta in 1915.

The contention of the Chinese authorities is that since the revolution in Russia the Russian authorities have been unable to maintain order on the border and therefore it is necessary for the Chinese to protect their own interests against the Bolsheviki, who are reported to have opened two recruiting stations in Chinese Turkestan from which they are gaining many recruits.

The Chinese Amban at Urga suggests that the Government protest to the Russian Legation concerning Semenoff's activities among the Mongols.

The Cabinet this morning decided to send an expedition to Urga, the number of troops to be employed not being decided and the Cabinet merely voting $200,000 to cover the expenses of the expedition.

Purim Fancy Ball Is Decided Success

Over 150 Couples In Attendance At Function In Aid Of Charities

Over 150 couples were in attendance at the Astor House last night for the Purim fancy dress ball, given by the Hebrew Relief Society in aid of Jewish refugees and local charities. The ballroom was artistically decorated with flags and the affair was a success in every way. During the evening prizes and programs were sold and auctioned, swelling the fund considerably. Supper was served and the dancing continued until an early hour.

STATESMEN IN ARTICLES EXPLAIN PEACE VIEWS

Manchester Guardian Publishes League Of Nations Number Illustrated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—The Manchester Guardian publishes a special illustrated League of Nations number, containing articles by prominent statesmen, including Lord Haldane, Lord Buckmaster, Viscount Bryce, M. Albert Thomas and Dr. Nansen.

The journal also prints a message from Mr. Lloyd George in which the Premier says that the League of Nations represents the greatest attempt ever made to institute reason and justice for force and intrigue as the governing principle of international relations. Nations must not let themselves believe that having drawn up a paper constitution the peace of the world has been made secure. If they allow themselves to be bemused by this policy they will only be reawakened by a new war. They must now see the League of Nations is made an effective instrument for the solution of every international problem by their own readiness to make sacrifices on its behalf. We cannot expect nations which have been ravaged by war to trust their desolated lands to the protection of the League if its advocates hesitate to show any confidence themselves in its guardianship. To set up a society of nations in order to ensure fraternity among the peoples of the earth, while simultaneously increasing armies and navies to ensure effective fratricide, is to make mockery of a great ideal.

Another Function Of League

M. Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader, emphasises that one of the principal functions of the League lies in the economic sphere, where it is necessary to set up an organism of international life. In this connection he points out the selflessness displayed by Great Britain by placing her greatly preponderant mercantile fleet into the pool for the benefit of the Allies during the war and also eulogises the manner in which Great Britain similarly renounced her advantages with respect to foodstuffs in order rigidly to secure equal distribution among the Allies. He advocates the transformation of the Inter-Allied Committees constituted during the war into international committees for the purchase and distribution of foodstuffs, whose activities might endure beyond the requisite period of attending to the needs of the countries at present suffering from hunger.

Viscount Bryce foresees many difficulties in the working of the covenant of the League of Nations, but the longer it lives the more may we trust nations to recognise how indispensable it is. "To leave things now where they were before the outbreak of the war would be a most deplorable confession of human weakness and a most dismal surrender of human hopes that has ever yet been seen."

Races Tomorrow

The 50th meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held at the Kiangwan track tomorrow afternoon. Ten races are scheduled with the first saddling bell ringing at 1:30 o'clock. Special trains will leave the Shanghai North Station at 12:25, 1:00 and 1:30 o'clock.

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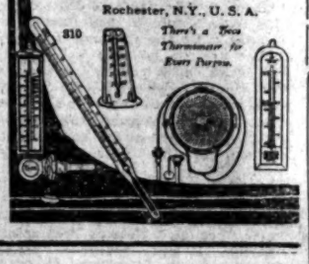

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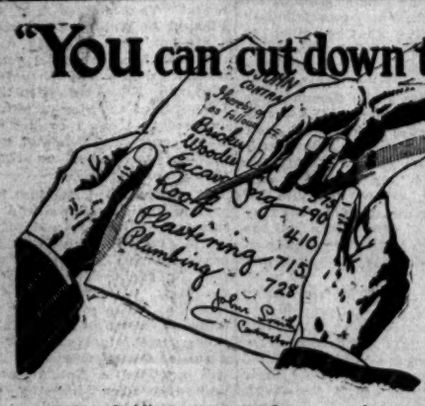

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$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: $5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize			$50,000
1	Second „			10,000
1	Third „			5,000
2	Fourth „	$2,000	each	4,000
2	Fifth „	1,000	„	2,000
2	Sixth „	500	„	1,000
10	Seventh „	100	„	1,000
20	Eighth „	50	„	1,000
20	Ninth „	40	„	800
20	Tenth „	30	„	600
50	Eleventh „	20	„	1,000
700	Twelfth „	15	„	10,500
2	Each approximate to the Fir Prize	300	„	600
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	100	„	200
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	50	„	100
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	30	„	120
4	Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	20	„	80
4	Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	10	„	40
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	10	„	3,990
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10	„	3,990
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10	„	3,990
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	10	„	7,980
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	10	„	7,980
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	10	„	7,980
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	10	„	990
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10	„	990
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10	„	990
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	10	„	180
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	10	„	180
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	10	„	180
4,780	drawn tickets		Total	$127,460

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

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WEATHER

Fine weather. Fresh to strong northerly breezes along the coast.

DEATH

PAMELLA M. MAHER falleceu hentem as 21 heras na ensa de sua residensia No. 86, Broadway East, d'ende sahira e prestite funebre heje as 17 heras para e cemiterie da Bubbling Well Road.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 4, 1919

The Vistas Before Us

THE news from Hungary is still too unformed for detailed comment, but it does give sharp point to the remarks in these columns a few days ago on the necessity of a clearer Allied policy toward Bolshevism in general and Russian Bolshevism in particular. Hungary is now definitely a Soviet Government, Germany is feverish and wavering and what has become an active menace now is a strong Bolshevist *bloc* in Eastern Europe. With Russia, Germany and Hungary under the Bolshevik regime, it would be only a matter of time before German-Austria and Poland would follow—the Bolsheviki are strong in both now—and with them the new Balkan States and Rumania and Bulgaria, and the tide of Bolshevism would sweep from the Pacific to the Rhine, from Vladivostok to the French frontier.

That is a menace not lightly to be contemplated. If it materialises, time will have been turned back almost exactly a century and the Western world will be back to the two decades of slaughter and chaos that followed the French Revolution, with conditions almost parallel, except that the consequences will be more harrowing and perhaps fatal, for it will be races and not a Napoleon that we shall be fighting.

And when we shall have conquered it—if we shall—it will only be to have raised a more deadly menace. For the reaction to the chaos of revolution has been through all history the ascendancy of dictators, and dictatorships are even harder to subdue than revolutions. To that consideration must be added the certainty that the dictatorship will by the very nature of reaction swing back the pendulum of progress exactly as it was swung back after the French Revolution by the Council of Vienna and the Holy Alliance, of which in turn the logical outcome was the whole European revolutionary wave of 1848.

The succession of dictatorship, moreover, would accomplish the real danger that European and American thinkers have foreseen since the outbreak of the world war. It would throw Germany and Russia into each other's arms, ally the two most ugly imperialisms in the world. For Tsarist Russia and Prussian Germany are essentially akin, akin not only in their aims and interests and mental outlook but even in race, for the backbone of Tsarist Russia was always the German baron oligarchy of the Baltic provinces. And such an alliance would by the inexorable logic of world politics attract to itself the other great imperialist Power, Japan—and then gone League of Nations, gone the dreams of world peace; again the world in two hostile camps, with commercial and armament rivalries, another world war and a more terrible one—probably over China—and the twilight of civilisation.

These are the awful vistas that lie before us. Only statesmanship, courage, vision and an understanding of the times we live in can close them. We are gambling with destiny as seldom we have in the history of mankind. The human race hangs perilously on the edge of its Golgotha.

Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I note with grave concern the publication in your paper for the 25th inst. of an article entitled, "Formal Defense of Korea as Made by Missionaries." The article began with the statement that it was "drawn up by a committee of missionaries in Pyeng Yang, Korea, on the 10th inst. for the purpose of letting those outside Korea know the real condition of affairs." I have made full investigation regarding these statements and I wish to disclaim personally and in behalf of all the missionaries residing in this community that it was "drawn up by a Committee of Missionaries in Pyeng Yang, Korea." It was written by one individual without consultation or advice with or without the knowledge of the missionaries of this community. It was a private letter and does not represent the considered opinion of the missionaires of this community.

In the second place, it is not a "Formal Defense" and was not so intended, as I have been informed. It was a private opinion of the conditions of the country as seen by one person only. I protest against the implication which attaches to the statement "as made by missionaries."

I am sending a copy of th's letter to all the papers which have printed the article and I shall appreciate your kindness if you will give the same publicity to the letter as you have to the original article, in order that it may be known that the missionaries in Pyeng Yang have not taken council together in this way nor drawn up such a statement.

Thanking you in advance for your favor, I am,

Sincerely yours,
R. O. REINER.

In behalf of the Pyeng Yang Missionaries.

Pyeng Yang, Korea, March 29, 1919.

325,000 Americans In Alberta Today

According to official figures the total number of Americans that have taken up residence in the Province of Alberta, Canada, since 1905, including five months of the fiscal year 1918-19, reaches 275,093.

In 1905 the Province of Alberta was organised, and since that date statistical information has been kept of the immigration into the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Saskatchewan ranks second, with 226,330 immigrants, and Manitoba third, with only 78,789. The largest immigration into Alberta from the United States came in 1909-10, and numbered 43,563 the smallest in 1918-19, numbered 5,613.

The total population of Alberta in 1916 was given officially as 496,525.

The British immigration during the thirteen years since the province was organised was 73,082, and other than British 40,282, making a total of 113,364 as compared with 275,093 immigrants of American nationality. The predominance of the American immigrants from the United States residing in Alberta prior to the organisation of the province was about the same as is now existing, the total American population in Alberta today is probably 225,000 out of the entire 496,525 population, or about 65 percent.

Of course hundreds of Americans have taken up Government land and have become naturalised, and many hundreds of immigrants have left the United States before they have completed their naturalisation here. But the predominance of Americans in Alberta is marked, and this predominance has a directing influence upon trade with the United States.

Habit

What a curious compilation might be made of the comments and conclusions of returned officer prisoners of war. How many officers, for instance, would endorse, if they were candid, the verdict of one who spent a long time in by no means the worst of the camps? He said that the most trying thing of all was the constant association with a limited number of one's fellow-men; never to be able to get away from the society into which chance had thrown them. All excellent fellows, and he enjoys meeting them now that they are all home again, but he declares that after a few months of this unrelieved association breakfast was the most terrible function that could be imagined. It was then that everyone was in a bad temper, and that the smallest thing set everyone's nerves on edge, so that at last a self-defensive silence was the better plan. Most Englishmen, remembering their own breakfast mood even in their own families, will understand this state of mind. Another question would concern the habit of captivity least easily discarded. Apparently one of the most difficult things to do on returning to England is to walk on a pavement, for it was forbidden to prisoners so to walk, and a pavement remains still subconsciously verboten with scores of men.

Topics In Brief

Harried Poland needed a composer.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

It may be that we had this year's winter last winter.—*Detroit News.*

Of course a cat may look at a king, but it will have to hurry.—*Chicago Daily News.*

John Barleycorn naturally thinks national prohibition is a rum go.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Raemaekers, The Genius Who Stirred The Whole World By His Cartoons

By Thoreau Cronyn
(New York Sun)

Raemaekers has the distinction of being the only cartoonist who has stirred the whole world. Nast drove Tweed from the trough in New York, but beyond the seas his name was probably unknown. No single picture has moved France more than Forain's simple vision of the little blue riflemen steady in the trench at the beginning of the war, saying "Now if only the civilians keep true!" But Forain, although this ought not to be so, is hardly better known off the Continent than were his great predecessors, Daumier and Gavarni.

As for the "Dropping of the Pilot" of Sir John Tenniel, who adorned the pages of Punch for half a century, this cartoon has had longer life after the event that inspired it than will perhaps be accorded to anything of Raemaekers. Yet it would be idle to say that the international appeal of Tenniel and his international public compared with those of the Hollander. There were no hot coals of a world war for Tenniel to touch; the existence of the Blond Beast was all but unsuspected.

Price Of 12,000 Marks On Head

There is no profit in speculating upon what another's genius would have done if placed as was that of Raemaekers. The fact stands alone that placed as he was Raemaekers had both the eyes to see, at the very outset, that the cause of the war and of deeds that we do not like to think about now, but must, lay in the German character, and the hand to limn this truth so that all peoples might also see it. Yes, even Germany saw, and did him the fine compliment of setting a price of 12,000 marks upon his head.

One hundred of the drawings which made Berlin howl are reproduced in the second volume of "Raemaekers's Cartoon History of the War," which has just been published by the Century Company. There are to be four volumes in the series, each covering a year of the conflict. The subjects of the present one deal with the second year, beginning August, 1915, in the course of which there were events summoning the artist to his best work.

At the outset Germany was held to a defensive line in the west, but was still driving through Poland and, having occupied Warsaw, was vainly offering Russia separate peace. Goading to the pencil of the cartoonist were the further developments of the second twelvemonth. Bulgaria lined up with the Central Powers. Servia and Montenegro were ravished as was Belgium, over which the wrath of Raemaekers first blazed. The wabbling of Greece and repudiation of her treaty with Servia were susceptible of sardonic treatment.

Crown Prince Ample Material

Raemaekers found no end of material in the massacres before Verdun as the Crown Prince threw his men upon the French spear in the prodigious offensive that began in February, 1916, and was finally smashed by July 1. In the meantime the Russians in the Caucasus and Armenia had routed the Turks and taken Erzerum, and by June the Russian northern armies had "come back" and were tearing up the line from Riga to the Carpathians. In the last month of the second year Raemaekers was following the "big push" in the west, Russia advancing in the east, Austrians retreating in her Trentino and Italy starting her spectacular thrust on the Isonzo.

Amid these major operations in the field, as J. Murray Allison, compiler of the collection, remarks, the cartoonist did not neglect to record other incidents. Says Mr. Allison:

"The various and devious peace moves of the enemy did not escape his comment nor did the cold blooded murders of Nurse Cavell and Capt. Fryatt. He has recorded also many examples of German Zeppelin ruthlessness and German piracy on the sea. Notable among the latter is the Sussex crime and its subsequent diplomatic developments which were to play such an important part in America's entry into the war."

The first cartoon in the book is "The Anniversary, August, 1915," one of those The Sunday Sun has selected for reproduction. The reader need only be reminded, in relation to this picture, that the total estimated casualties of the war's first year were 11,528,895.

The pollu wih a pipe in his mouth and his fist in the Crown Prince's eye requires no comment.

"Truth, as painted by the German Chancellor, is accompanied by this excerpt from the remarks of Von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag on December 9, 1915:

"It is well known that France granted loans to Russia only under the condition that it develop its Polish fortresses and railroads against us; also that England and France regarded Belgium as their route of advance against us. We must protect ourselves politically and militarily against this, and also insure our economic development.

"As I said on August 19, we are not the ones who are threatening the small nations. We are battling in this struggle, forced upon us, not to subjugate foreign nations but to protect our life and freedom. This war remains for the German Government what it was in the beginning—a defensive war of the German nation for its future."

The text for the cartoon in which the Kaiser, a disreputable mountebank, is fancied as saying, "Well, Mr. President, if you insist, we shall try to behave like gentlemen," Raemaekers found in the note of May 8, 1916, from Foreign Secretary von Jagow to the United States Government:

"In view of the circumstances the German Government frankly admits that the assurance given to the American Government, in accordance with which passenger vessels were not to be attacked without warning, has not been adhered to in the present case. As was intimated by the undersigned in the note of the 4th instant, the German Government does not hesitate to withdraw from the resultant consequences. It therefore expresses to the American Government its sincere regret regarding the deplorable incident and declares its readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to the injured American citizens. It also disapproved of the conduct of the commander, who has been appropriately punished."

This related to the sinking of the Sussex.

Said the Kaiser to his troops in the east in 1915, "When the leaves fall you'll have peace." "They have," said Raemaekers, and he made an unforgettable drawing of the marshes of Pinsk—mudholes filled with the German dead, with autumn's dead leaves fluttering down upon them.

There is also the picture of the woman in mourning garb confronting the cloaked and cowering Kaiser in a snowy churchyard filled with the crosses of graves. "My son lies here; where are yours?" she says.

Another winter picture represents the Emperor, bowed, "leaning on a staff, driven through a wilderness by a storm." Raemaekers calls it "The Wandering Jew," and uses this quotation: "Once I turned the Christ from my door; now I must wander from the Northern to the Southern Seas—from Eastern to the Western shores . . . asking for Peace, but never finding it."

In another somber one we see the Savior and His disciples tossing in a small boat near the U-52, in whose conning tower gape two German officers. "Seems to be neutral; sink him," says the submarine Captain.

But Raemaekers is not always wrathful. Here and there he gives us pure comedy. In this mood he was especially fascinated by the Crown Prince. His clothing all torn from buffeting the barbed wire entanglements through which he is hopelessly wandering, the artist makes us hear that sorry heir cursing: "Gott strafe Verdun; I wish I knew whether it is wiser to retreat or to advance." And on another page the Crown Prince, standing with hands in pockets, in the bottom of a great sand pit surrounded by broken golf clubs, looks forlornly up at the green marked "Verdun," and recites the history of the whole campaign in the one word, "Bunkered!"

The Kaiser, too, is depicted clownishly at times. Once he appears as Falstaff, waving a sword, puffing his cheeks and bellowing: "I know not what you call all, but if I fought not with the whole British fleet, then I am a bunch of radish."

This cartoon was called forth by the German Admiralty report that the German high seas forces fought "the entire modern English fleet" in the Battle of Jutland.

Two years ago, when Raemaekers was in New York, he told Frederick Boyd Stevenson that he thought he knew the German character better than a German, for with full knowledge of Germany he saw it from an outside viewpoint.

He is 49 years old and was born in Roermond, Holland. His father was Dutch, his mother German, but as Raemaekers says, "German only in name." He was reared in Holland but traveled much, especially in Germany, where he has cousins. He was educated in Roermond, Amsterdam and Brussels. In his 20s he was director of a school for drawing in Wageningen. He was at first a painter of both landscapes and portraits, and still is when he has time.

He started in 1908 to make political cartoons, attaching himself to the Telegraaf of Amsterdam, whose editor, Mr. Schroeder, was jailed in 1915 for violating what he called the "tainted neutrality" of his own countrymen—the charge being partly based on despatches that reached the Telegraaf telling about German rule in Belgium and partly on the deadly home thrusts at Germany dealt daily by the brush and pencil of Raemaekers. The Dutch people effected the editor's release in a few days, and he left the prison to continue his work on the same day that his cartoonist received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the hands of his French comrades and confrere, Fortain.

Raemaekers went to London to place a few of his cartoons on exhibition and stayed there for a time because he thought the English were taking the war too lightly.

"They made fun of it in their comic papers," he said in New York later. "As for me, I can see nothing funny in the war. It is all a terribly serious business to me, and the war has become my business in the full meaning of the term. My sole business is drawing cartoons. That will be my sole business until the Germans are defeated."

In the same year, 1916, Raemaekers used a curious word when responding to a toast at a dinner in Paris: "It is due to the Telegraaf, it is due to Mr. Schroeder, that I have been able to write what I have written." Upon reflection the French critic Gustave Kahn decided that the verb was chosen advisedly. Said Kahn:

"His art is graphic; he writes rather than depicts; his prime object is to argue; his productions are not violent, they are just. Caricature, as it was conceived by the greatest polemics of the pencil, a Daumier for example, exerts no influence on this art. It is not caricature, for there is no violent facial deformation, mirthful or depreciatory.

"One does not caricature such situations, indulge in irony upon the perpetrators of such actions, the personages of such dramas. Caricature has abdicated before a direct attack of the subject; the artist's reflections are sad, bitter; buffoonery of any sort finds no place here. Simple, strong phrases are needed to interpret the great drama; the draughtsman seeks to reproduce the most statuesque, the most salient, suggestive, of those phrases; to mark clearly the chief point of the drama is his first, his abiding care. Hence the prolific, almost daily, work of Raemaekers produced in the course of the war, which fills the immense hall of Georges Petit—forming a commentary of events, a succinct history of the conflict, a complete record of a person's state of mind in the face of the catastrophe unrolled before him."

To the Frenchman Raemaekers's art seemed really of the North: "One may note in the powerfully square shoulders of his soldiers, in their violent countenances, an atavism; recall the faces of Jordaens. . . . He seems to have clearly discerned a chief trait of the actual German mobilised trooper. He is fierce, but Raemaekers distinctly indicates by his figures that at the very moment when the brute is unchained in the Landwehr by battle, pillage, facile indulgence of the senses, as well as by the orders of his superiors dictated by a barbarous conception of war—at that very moment the trooper is an inflamed ironmonger of some petty town of Hesse or Pomerania.

"He has discovered this new element, which makes his soldiers so different from those of the old military painters; his faces are carefully studied and doubtless reproduced from memory."

This is just comment. Deny it as the Germans did and ever will, his war pictures of them were real. You saw it instantly. Even in his exaggerations he was forever getting a likeness of the beings who committed the foulness upon which, because he so loathed it, he dwelt so insistently. One of the cartoons in the new collection of his work represents a herd of bloated swine gathered over the body of Edith Cavell. With what would be playfulness under other circumstances he gives one of the animals a pair of spectacles, and lo, it is one of those war justifying and caudal German professors.

Pig The Real Junker Type

To another he gives a monocle; its wearer is still a pig, but is also unmistakably of that too familiar type of Junker officer and noble—probably a Graf at least. And with a final biting touch the arist insists that an Iron Cross shall dangle from the curly tail of the prize porker, postured so all may see. The wonder is that the reward offered by the German authorities for the capture of Raemaekers anywhere in German occupied Belgium was the trifling sum of 12,000 marks.

To quote the French critic once more:

"His method is excellent and he handles it so well that he seems to have created it. Highly talented, his talent is of an individual sort. If one wishes to discover Raemaekers's affiliations and his ties with his native land one must recall the Dutch of the old days, to whom liberty of thought was a law and hospitality to free thought a duty. The great liberals who cherished that hospitable spirit were no doubt a class apart from the masses. It was the Dutch elite who gave the first place to liberty of thought. And it is from those Dutch, intellectually so courageous and so honest, that Louis Raemaekers, good friend of the French and excellent artist, is descended in a direct line."

Raemaekers said in New York that when he went to England the English thought his pictures were too brutal. That pleased him, for:

Pleased At Waking The English

"It has been my one aim since the breaking out of the war to accentuate the brutish character of the Germans. The brute is in them and I have tried to bring it out, but try as hard as I can I cannot depict it strong enough. I cannot make my pictures as brutish as the actual truth."

It was ravished Belgium that first excited his indignation, and through him the indignation and pity of the world. He mused long over a photograph taken in Belgium of eighteen or twenty dead Belgian girls, and said: "I cannot draw a picture like that. I cannot make my cartoons so strong as the truth." Then there came into Holland from Belgium a doctor friend of his who had attended a Belgian girl. She had died after abuse by eighteen German soldiers and officers. Speaking of these things and others, Raemaekers said:

"You see I have an object in making my pictures as strong as I dare. I want to bring home to the people of the civilised countries what this uncivilised nation is doing. There must be no mock sentimentalism. Those who are not German in spirit must be made to see the beast they have to slay."

And when Raemaekers landed in New York two years ago almost the first words he said, and said tranquilly, quietly, were these: "It would be better—I know it is impossible but still it would be better—if all the Germans could be wiped off the face of the earth."

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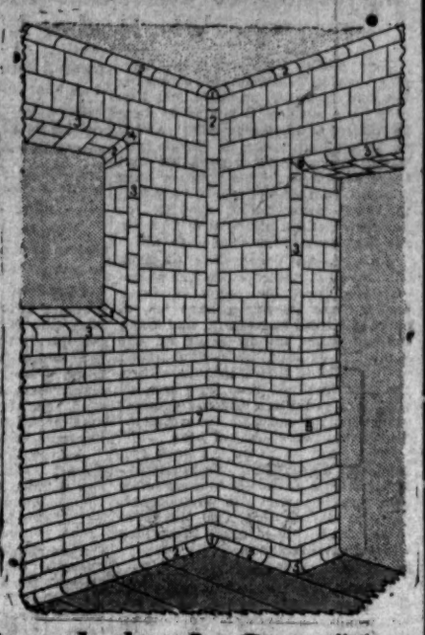

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GEO McMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Woman's War Work In U.S. Varied

The National League for Woman's Service in the United States has given in its monthly bulletin for February a condensed report of the work of the league throughout the country, according to the New York Evening Post. Even this summarised report requires many pages, and one can well believe the statement of the national commandant, Miss Grace Parker, that three entire days and part of three nights were required to read the original reports sent from all parts of the country. Basing its organisation upon the war-time experience of England, and adopting plans which had demonstrated their efficiency, the league was able to call into service, when America declared war, over three hundred thousand women.

In the social and welfare division of the league an enormous amount of work has been accomplished. It has operated in co-operation with the War Camp Community Service, fifty-six clubs throughout the country, and contributed money, furniture and equipment to several clubs operated by other organisations.

Another important division, the canteen, which includes the recreational canteen, the railroad station canteen, and the industrial canteen, has a fine record of service. In New York city and Brooklyn the league has conducted not only the canteens connected with its own social clubs, but practically every one opened by the War Camp Community Service. Brooklyn is operating eight canteens and New York city twelve. Some idea of the work done in this division is given by the statement that at the Marine Basin Canteen in Brooklyn, 10,000 meals a month are being served, and at the New York City league headquarters 13,403 were served in December. In many localities these canteens became relief centers, convalescent clubs, emergency soup kitchens during the influenza epidemic, or have offered recreational facilities for industrial workers.

The Home Economics and the Agricultural or Food Production Divisions, co-operating with the Women's Land Army, and the Federal Food Board, have a good record to show in gardening, poultry raising, and the conservation of food, use of food substitutes, and food purchasing.

The work of the Motor Division is perhaps better known than any other department. The plan of organisation and training developed by this division has been adopted by every organisation doing motor work. A detailed list of the services rendered by this corps would begin with the acting as escorts to Governors of various States and go down to trucking of the most menial description. The influenza epidemic, the street-car strike in Newark, the explosion of the T. N. T. plant at Morgan all demonstrated the ability of the corps to render immediate and continuous service under the most trying conditions.

But enumeration alone will hardly give any adequate idea of the work of the many divisions that have not yet been mentioned—Health, Camouflage, General, Publicity, and co-operation with the U. S. Employment Service of the Federal Department of Labor.

An interesting feature of the report is the statement that this really enormous amount of work has been accomplished by the league with the minimum amount of money—the local branches have almost without exception carried on their work without general solicitation of funds.

The whole work of the past year is a demonstration what a body of trained and well organised women volunteers may mean in protecting and promoting the ideas of the nation and rendering specific services for war-time needs.

Some Famous Dwarfs

Jeffrey Hudson, the story runs, was introduced to Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I. in a big venison pie. When the pie was opened out stepped Jeffrey in all the dignity of his eighteen inches and made a courtly obeisance to the astonished and delighted queen. She took the little man into her service.

Now this Jeffrey Hudson was of stout heart and possessed an adventurous spirit despite his diminutive proportions. He fought two duels, one with a turkey cock and one with a certain Crofts, who faced Hudson armed with a "squirt" and was forthwith "shot dead." Twice Jeffrey saw the inside of prison; once when he was captured by the French on his way across the Channel and again when he was taken by Barbary Coast corsairs. To round out his career of adventure he was accused of complicity in the "Popish plot," and spent the last of his days in the Gate House in 1682.

Another famous dwarf was Borulwaski, the Pole, of whose debut an interesting story is told. As a boy of 15, when he was just one inch higher than a two foot rule, Borulwaski was presented to the Empress Maria Theresa, who was so charmed by his appearance that she seated him on her lap. To the Queen's questions as to what he considered the most interesting sight in Vienna the dwarf replied:

"What I now behold, so little a man on the lap of so great a lady."

This speech made the little fellow most popular. He became a special favorite of Stanislaus II., who took him to England and introduced him to George III., and for more than half a century Borulwaski made his home at the English court.

This dwarf, who at his tallest was a yard and three inches, had a sister whose head just reached her brother's shoulders. Borulwaski was not only a handsome man and a courtier but a scholar of repute. He lived in five reigns and was laid to rest in Dunham in 1837.

Richard Gibson and his wife, who lived in the seventeenth century, were a remarkable pair, quite apart from their inches, which combined barely made up seven feet. Both were clever painters of miniatures and Gibson was drawing master to the daughters of James II. At their wedding, which was arranged by Henrietta Maria, Charles I. gave the bride away, the Queen placed a valuable diamond ring on her finger and Edmund Waller, the court poet, wrote a poem in honor of the occasion.

Among other dwarfs of interest was Philetas, who acted as tutor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, and who was said to be so light as well as short that he carried weights in his pockets to prevent his being blown away. Then there were Coropas and Andromeda, two tiny hand maidens of Julia, niece of Augustus, each of whom was but twenty-eight inches high. Richebourg, who died in Paris in 1858, was just one inch under two feet.

It is a curious fact that most of the famous dwarfs attained ripe old age. Borulwaski was only two years short of the century when he died. Richebourg was 90, Gibson was 74, while his widow died at 89 years.

Among those in the service of the late Sultan of Turkey Abdul Hamid, who found themselves without a job upon the abdication of that ruler, was the clever dwarf, Mehemmed Selim, who stands twenty-eight inches in his stockings. Mehemmed Selim is said to be a linguist of attainment and a musician of no mean ability.

New York's Tunnel Street

New York can claim the distinction of having the strangest street in the United States. Few persons except those living in the immediate locality know its name, although it has been in use more than four years.

The oddest fact about the strange street is that it runs through a mountain. That there is a mountain in New York probably is news to many New Yorkers. But it was the presence of the mountain that necessitated the street; it was a case of either going over the mountain or through it. It was easier to go through, although it was rather expensive. Hence the street.

In appearance the street differs from any other in the city. Its entrance is enclosed and there is a short flight of stairs, six in number, leading down to the walk. Two large electric lamps mark the entrance at night.

From beginning to end there is not a break in its course. No avenues cross it. Its design is simple. There is nothing artistic about it. And yet it serves its purpose as effectively as any other street. It is called Tunnel Street, and it is appropriately named because it has been cut through the mountain at 191st Street and Broadway, in Washington Heights.

Persons living to the west of the entrance, in the section known as the Broadway Canyon, are the ones who find Tunnel Street most convenient. They use it not only to reach the subway station at 191st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, but also to reach Nicholas Avenue itself, the leading business thoroughfare on the Heights. Before Tunnel Street was cut through the mountain more than four years ago residents of Broadway Canyon had either to climb the steep incline or to use a circuitous route to reach the business district. The same conditions hindered those who wished to reach the subway station. Naturally this state of affairs militated greatly against the building up of the district. The mountain loomed in the path of all development.

Finally Tunnel Street was cut through at a cost of approximately $75,000. A concrete structure, not very presentable or inviting in appearance, was erected to mark the place where the street begins at Broadway. The subway station at the easterly end marks the terminus. But it is a city street and was built for general use as much as for the purpose of affording ingress and egress to the subway station at that point. Elevators at 191st Street are at the disposal of those who wish to reach St. Nicholas Avenue many feet above the level of Tunnel Street.

Tunnel Street was christened by George McAneny, who at the time the street was opened was President of the Borough of Manhattan. He said: "On behalf of the city of New York I declare this Tunnel Street, the first of its kind, open for public use."

One might suppose every New Yorker would know of Tunnel Street or at least of its location. But right now it is not nearly as well known as Featherbed Lane, Dark Street, Light Street, Half Moon Place and Pillow Place. And yet the latter are not well known by any means. And when some persons who use it daily do not even know it has a name, that is adding insult to injury.

Feat For An Athlete

A young soldier, dining at a London coffee house, ordered plum pudding. When it was served he sat for some time looking at it with an amused expression. Then he unbuckled his belt and unbuttoned his tunic. The waitress, who had been watching him curiously, now became alarmed, wondering what his intentions were, and she hastened to fetch the proprietor. "Well, young man," said the latter on his arrival, "what are you up to?" "Up to!" echoed the young soldier. "If you would like to know, I'm going to try to jump from one plum to another in that pudding!"

These Decadent Days!

London Sips Tea Now Only To Tune Of Jazz

An English writer thus comments on the strange days that are upon us:

The other day I attended a West End "dance-tea." It was packed. Spotting an acquaintance I asked: "Is it always as full as this?"

"Used to be more room at the beginning of the dance boom," he replied. "But it's fine exercise, anyway." Looking at his watch he ejaculated, "Great Scot! I'm due back at the office at 5:30. Just ran in for a couple of tea-dances. Bye-bye." And he was off.

Next afternoon I met a young army friend in Bond-street. "I'm going to drop in the——Club," he said, "and have a fox-trot with my colonel-man's wife. She telephoned me this morning to come in and have a 'rag' at tea-time. Come along. I won't be there more than a couple of minutes."

I went. My friend had his dance, enjoyed it, toyed with a cup of tea, made way for a newcomer who had apparently "dropped in" exactly as he had done, and we were soon walking back towards Bond Street.

"Quick work," I commented.

"Quite the usual thing nowadays," he answered. "A dance as you pass by, a couple at tea, or a few at dinnner to punctuate the courses is becoming popular. An afternoon dance is a nice interlude. I have a business-man cousin who works very hard, but he enjoys a fox-trot at tea-time as much as we idlers do. It's jolly good for one."

Men and Women are getting the "just-one-or-two-en-passant" dance fever. Business or shopping is put aside for half an hour and a few rounds of the smooth floor are taken to the intoxicating strains of a "jazz" band.

Dancing is healthful. It stirs the blood and quickens the pulses. It invigorates. It wakes one up. One dance devotee told me it grew hair on bald heads. I am skeptical as to that, but I believe it helps to keep down the weight of some women with a tendency towards—well, plumpness.

One afternoon I was sharing a taxicab to Clubland with a Stock Exchange man. Tapping on the taxicab window, the broker stopped the cab outside a dance club. We jumped out and at his invitation I entered the club.

Throwing his hat and coat to an attendant, he ran downstairs, quickly located a lady he knew, dashed up to her, asked for a dance, and got it.

The music over, he seated his partner, took me by the arm, trotted upstairs, and was back in the taxicab—all in a very few minutes.

"Just thought of it on the spur of the moment," he said, as we bowled along towards my club. "I couldn't resist just one, as I had a spare ten minutes. I hope you didn't mind waiting?"

Dance-mad? Well, he seemed sane enough. After all, why shouldn't one have a dance as one used to take a cup of tea—pop in and pop out without thinking twice about it? Dancing is certainly harmless—and everybody's doing it!

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George A. Gaston Sees France And England Ready For Peace Trade

FINDS OPTIMISM GENERAL

Forecasts Opportunities In The Balkans, South Russia And Czecho-Slovakia

New York, February 10.—The principal fact influencing the future of world trade is the enormous factory expansion in England, France and Italy, called into existence by the necessity for munitions production during the war, according to a statement yesterday by George A. Gaston, President of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore of 39 Broadway, who returned a few days ago after a three months' study of business conditions throughout Europe.

While the effect of the industrial transformation of Europe will be to deprive particular American manufacturers of a part of their market, Mr. Gaston said that the big increase of European manufactures would mean in the long run an increase in production everywhere, better business here and abroad, and generally increased prosperity.

The change in the industrial character of France is more marked, Mr. Gaston said, than in any of the other nations. He said that there was a considerable agitation in France to lay an absolute embargo on automobiles and some other products in order to encourage French manufacture of them. France, he said, was compelled to find new sources of national wealth to offset the diminished value of her vineyards, due largely to the approach of prohibition in this country.

Mr. Gaston said that there was no hope of rivaling England in shipping or of building up a merchant marine of the first rank unless the Government controlled both railroads and ships and made through rates for shipments from any part of the United States to any European port. This would be ideal for the American export business, he said, but would be costly to the Government and would result in losses so that the taxpayer would be out of pocket for the benefit of the producer and exporter.

"The worst stumbling block in the way of re-establishing business conditions in France," Mr. Gaston said, "was the condition of the railroads. The equipment is in a very bad shape, and that which is being delivered by Germany is in a poor condition, though better than the French. The great problem of the merchants is that of getting goods from the ports. The French cars were scattered in confusion all over the country through lack of a car-recording system, and between this fault and the physical condition of the roads and cars the French can take care of military traffic only. Mr. Thornton, formerly of the Long Island Railroad and now the Inspector General of the British Government, and some of the American railroad men, are trying to get the French to adopt a car-recording system, but this had not been done when I left.

Factions In French Business

"There seem to be two factions of French business interests. One wants to use the French war factories to make the machinery necessary to re-establish and expand the French industries, while the other is willing to see the manufacturing machinery brought from England and America. But both factions feel that, with prohibition in America, with the increase in French factories, and the recovery of the iron mines from Germany, the future of France is in manufacturing. I have been told by experts that the manufacturing capacity of France has been increased tenfold. I believe this is somewhat exaggerated, but her manufacturing power has been increased many times over.

"The Renaults, and several other factories, have gone in for the manufacture of cheap automobiles. Others are planning to get American designs for the manufacture of sewing machines and typewriters, and similar products. There has been a great development in the use of automatic machinery in France, and a great advance in large scale production.

"The French are eager to have American capital, and they are eager to get American experts, who can teach the use of fast machinery and methods which have not been adopted in France. Men capable of superintending big building operations, like the construction of cantonments in this country, are wanted but the French are going to have the factories and the contracts for themselves. All contracts for reconstruction work will be let to French firms, although outside capital will to some extent be used.

"While outside capital is welcomed, it should be understood that there is lots of money in France. Notwithstanding the heavy burdens of the Government, there is a great deal of capital in private hands. The expenditures in France of the American and British Governments and of the American and British soldiers have contributed greatly to this. The banks are ready to aid French manufacturers to extend their plants. The great hardship which the country faces is in repairing the devastation, especially of agriculture, a work which will require ten years.

"The automobile manufacturers in France are trying to get the Government to agree to an embargo on automobiles for five years. France is building motor trucks in quantities and needs them badly because of the condition of the railroads. American tractors are being used in France on a large scale, and they are planning to manufacture them in France.

"England is able to take care of herself, and is doing so. She is not going to surrender banking control or shipping control. I found English shipping men quite indifferent to American proposals that there should be an equalisation of wages or that they should forego any advantages in shipping. I think that the League of Nations will be England's as far as shipping is concerned. The cost of running a ship under the American flag, ton for ton, is about twice the cost of running one under the British flag. If we are to have a large merchant marine it must be under Government ownership in co-operation with railroads under Government ownership. A combination of Government-owned ships and railroads would make the merchant marine possible, but I do not recommend this.

Vienna Losing Prestige

"I sent a man with President Masaryk into Bohemia, and I received a report from him that Vienna is losing its prestige, and that its inhabitants are flocking by tens of thousands to Prague. The population of Prague has been increased by 200,000 since the end of the war, and the people are glad to get any kind of accommodations. These are people who believe in the future of the Czecho-Slovak State, and others are leaving Vienna to escape taxation and indemnities.

"The agent reports that the people in Prague are in need of many things, and we got a surprising number of inquiries for printing machinery of all kinds, especially book and newspaper presses, indicating the state of the atmosphere there. They need every sort of manufactured article. Everything there, as elsewhere in old Austria and Germany, is worn out.

"In France I received a report from a man in Rumania that the oil wells there had not been destroyed, as is commonly supposed. The damage done to them is small. The Rumanian Government is seeking to place orders for $100,000,000 worth of agricultural equipment.

"One of the best opportunities for American business now is the Balkan States and Prague, and its surrounding territory. There are opportunities in Servia, as well as in Greece and Rumania, and Asia Minor is recovering at a remarkable rate.

"This country, as far as ability to manufacture and deliver goes, is three years or so ahead of other countries, but the shipping problem, the lack of knowledge on the part of American business men, and the prospect of protective tariffs abroad, prevent us from using our physical advantage to the full extent.

"Such measures as the British embargo on certain articles represent a particular condition, and will not have an important effect. It is not a political matter, and the least said about it, in the way of making political capital of it, the better."

Noted French 'Aces' Coming To The United States

LIEUTENANT NUNGESSER

Lieutenant Nungesser, who gained more than forty-four victories in air battles against the Germans, will accompany Lieutenant Rene Fonck, the "ace of aces," to the United States to attend the annual dinner of the Aero Club of America, according to a report from Paris. Robert Esnaul Pelterie, president of the Aeronautic Industries Association of France, will accompany the aviators.

Conference At Paris To Hear Korean Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

remote mountain places. Those who are commissioned to carry news and instructions to other places keep quiet and well out of the way until their day comes, and then they disappear to turn up at the appointed place to lead the demonstration. Very often those leaders and messengers are women, who have played a leading part in the whole affair.

Reuter's Agency learns that a telegram has been received in Peking from a missionary in a certain town in Korea requesting that no further reports from him regarding the independence movement be published in the newspapers in China. This message clearly shows that pressure is being brought to bear by the Japanese authorities on missionaries in Korea to prevent them from reporting the acts of the Japanese police and soldiery in their efforts to suppress independence movement.

Seeks To Discredit Reports

The Seoul Press admits that "in a moment of excitement the police and soldiers may have acted improperly," but adds: "These stories of cruelty alleged to have been committed against Koreans are so shocking that they are hardly believable." This semi-official Japanese organ goes on to say that the foreign missionaries have no doubt been misled by Korean tales, adding that "the average Korean is a great liar." Dozens of missionaries, however, have personally witnessed the acts of the Japanese police and soldiers which they have reported. There are over 350 foreign missionaries in Korea and it is considered that the task of keeping them quiet will be difficult.

Telegraph Office In Shameen Close

The telegraph office of Shameen, Canton, was closed up Wednesday by order of the Canton authorities, according to a telegram from Canton last night. The action was taken following a threat made by the British Consul-General at Canton that he would cut the line between Shameen and Hongkong if the Canton administration failed to release the Chinese director of the telegraph office, who was arrested by the authorities for certain alleged offenses. A great deal of inconvenience is being experienced both by foreign and Chinese residents there.

MOVE TO CUT FRENCH MILITARY OUTLAY FAILS

Deputies Are Told Forces In Russia Are Smallest Possible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 30.—The Chamber of Deputies, after an all night sitting, rejected by 362 votes to 131 the motion introduced by the Socialist Deputy M. Renaudel, for the reduction of the military credits totaling £350 million for the second quarter of 1919, thereby giving the vote of confidence in the Government asked for by M. Pichon and M. Abrams, the Under-Secretary for War.

M. Abrams in a speech declared that the French forces in Russia were the smallest possible. The Government did not wish to send an expedition to Russia, whither not another man would be sent. The policy of the Allies with regard to Russia was to lend all possible assistance against Bolshevism in food, clothing and stores to Poland, Rumania and the Baltic States.

Japanese Art Works Attract Attention

Considerable Number Visit Exhibition Of Paintings At Palace Hotel

A considerable number of Shanghai art followers yesterday visited the exhibition of pictures by Japanese artists which is being held at the Palace Hotel. The collection of 150 water color and oil paintings and pastels evoked a good deal of praise from those who inspected them and it is expected that there will be a larger attendance of visitors today and tomorrow. Among the pictures attracting attention are a series of Chinese scenes by Mr. K. Miyake, one of the seven artists exhibiting, including typical bits done at Tientsin, Nanking, Peking, Soochow, Kiukiang and other places. The pictures are on view in the fifth floor banquet hall of the hotel from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and the exhibition will be concluded tomorrow.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 17	—	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 14	—	Eleperanca	Am.	
Jan. 16	—	Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 26	—	Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 28	— Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30	—	Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 12	— Japan	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 14	—	Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb. 19	— Wuhu	Chinklang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 13	—	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 16	—	Bansei Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 16	—	Mifuku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 19	— Vladivostok	Oleg	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 20	—	Marie Barnard	Br.	D. & Co.
Mar. 22	—	Elvira Stolt	Br.	C.I.&R.L. Co.
Mar. 23	— Hongkong	Hwahting	Chi.	B. & S.
Mar. 27	—	Wanli	Chi.	
Mar. 28	— Manila via Japan	Kina	Am.	R.D. Co.
Mar. 29	— New York via H'kong	C. of Bristol	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 29	— Cruise	Luhsing	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 29	—	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 30	— Cruise	Chuentao	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 31	— Hongkong	Hwahkuei	Chi.	B. & S.
Mar. 31	— Hongkong	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Mar. 31	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Apr. 1	— New York, etc.	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Apr. 1	— Japan	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 1	— Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	— Japan	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 1	— Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	— Liverpool, etc.	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 1	— River Ports	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 1	— Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 2	— Foochow	Hasan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 2	— Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr. 2	— Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 2	— Kiukiang	Anlan	Chi.	A.P. Co.
Apr. 2	— River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 2	— Wuhu	Sanbashi Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Apr. 2	— Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 2	— Tientsin, ports	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3	— Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 3	— Japan	Matsura Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 3	— Japan	Riyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Apr. 3	— Japan	Kokai Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 3	— Tsingtao	Nagaragawa Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Apr. 3	— Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3	— River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 3	— River Ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 3	— River Ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3	— Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Apr. 3	— Wenchow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

STETSON HATS

A New Shipment in VELOUR and SOFT FELT

MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.
Nanking Road

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Solves Every Paint Problem!

If a surface needs painting or varnishing, it needs *Certain-teed*. There is no paint-surface on your place for which a *Certain-teed* Paint or Varnish has not been especially prepared. For interior walls, ceilings, woodwork, floors and furniture; exterior walls, roofs, porches, outbuildings and porch furniture,

Use *Certain-teed* Paints and Varnishes

In each case the *Certain-teed* product you use is made to withstand the particular wear or exposure to which it will be subjected. It contains the proper materials, blended in the correct proportions for decoration, preservation, covering capacity and long service. Our stock is complete. Let us show you how *Certain-teed* Paints and Varnishes will save money for you.

Obtainable through your dealer or American Trading Company Paint Dept., Sole Agents
53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Peking, Tientsin, Hankow.

804

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.
TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition
465 Nanking Road
(Near Fokien Road)

JUST ARRIVED
SPALDING'S GOLD MEDAL

GOLF CLUBS
GOLF BALLS

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
"The Store of Quality"

INFANTILE INDIGESTION

In babies and very young children indigestion is caused by errors in diet, frequently by over feeding. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, peevishness, wind, vomiting, furred tongue, bad breath, hiccough and restless nights. The best treatment is Baby's Own Tablets, which clear away the offending matter and sweeten the stomach. With proper attention to the diet they effect a prompt cure.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are the most valuable medicine you can have in the nursery. They are guaranted free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and worms. They promote a healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development.

Sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents the vial by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

KODAK Finishing
with us is a speciality. Try us with some of your work and be convinced
Burr 2 Broadway

Handy as a Fountain Pen
CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
is a dependable private secretary which accompanies you everywhere because it is only 6 lbs. in weight.
Your letters are made more readable—all your writing is made easier by CORONA
Call up—or call in for a demonstration.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
DODGE & SEYMOUR
(CHINA), LTD.
29-31, Rue Montauban

BURGLARY AND THEFT

in the Foreign Settlements may be guarded against by Insuring Your Property with the
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Be sure to get it at
WING ON'S
It Pays!

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid — Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

"Special Constables' Smoker"

REHEARSAL NOTICE

Members of the Cast are kindly requested to attend a full rehearsal, at the

CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS

on

Monday, April 7th at 9 p.m.

Please bring Belt and Baton

By Order.

21917

Shanghai Specials Smoking Sing Song

For Ladies and Gentlemen

A Repeat

by popular request proceeds to be given to

Rickshaw Coolies Fund

at

Cercle Sportif Francais

(By courtesy of the Committee)

on

Wednesday, April 9th

at

9.15 p.m. sharp

Booking for Tables, and a limited number of single seats, opens at Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., on Saturday morning, April 5th.

Reserved Tables, seating four..$10.00

Single Seats, apart from Tables..$ 2.00

Refreshments provided by the Cercle Sportif at Club prices.

Dancing after the Show.

21920

A. Beun

P. P. C. J.

21915

Customs Notification

No. 910

NOTICE is hereby given that the Customs House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Tuesday, the 8th April, the day fixed by the Government as Commemoration Day.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
Shanghai, 3rd April, 1919.

21918

The International Recreation Club

REMINDER

THE DERBY CUP

The above Entry closes on Saturday, 5th April, 1919, at 7 p.m., at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

21893

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

50th MEETING.

5th April, 1919.
(SATURDAY)

1st Bubbling Well at 1.30 p.m. sharp

ENTRANCE TICKETS:—$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—12.25 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

21894

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.

J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.

H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

21696

Municipal Notification

No. 2592.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on April 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1919, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 3,400,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised to approve and sanction any such extension or extensions of the railless tram system as it may from time to time consider desirable in the public interest and upon such terms and conditions as it may in its discretion think fit, provided that no right in regard to passenger or freight transport shall thereby be created in favour of any person, firm or company of such a character as will preclude this Community from availing itself of or from permitting the introduction of any other form of passenger or freight transport upon any route or routes traversed by the railless tram system.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX, are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on April 2, for due publication.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 29, 1919.

21828

AT THE AGE OF 109

From the earliest ages wine has been a beverage of universally popular consumption. Hippocrates, the Greek physician and philosopher, known as "the father of medicine," who died at the age of 109, prescribed wine to "those whose labour taxed their sustenance and who impaired their health by fatigue by taking a cheerful glass, but not to excess."

ELEPHANT HEAD WHISKY

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents.

Municipal Notification

No. 2593.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2592, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9:

Resolution X.—That the Shanghai Municipal Council be authorized to appoint a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, to investigate vice conditions in the International Settlement: and that such Committee be empowered to collect evidence from the Municipal Departments and other sources, and report and make recommendations thereon at the next Ratepayers' Meeting.

That the said Special Committee be composed of nine persons, three to be nominated by the Council, three by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, and three others by the six so nominated as aforesaid.

Proposer: A. J. WALKER.
Seconder: L. E. CANNING.

Resolution XI.—That a Commission be appointed to enquire into and report publicly upon the condition of "B" Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and into the Regulations governing the Shanghai Volunteer Corps generally.

Proposer: N. C. HOME.
Seconder: JOHN R. HYKES.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 3, 1919.

21914

Municipal Notification

No. 2596.

Notice is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council and Ratepayers, respectively, as published in Notification Nos. 2592 and 2593, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9:

Amendment to Resolution V.—That an appropriation be included in the Budget under the heading General Charges to provide for the issue of Pay to all Allied Municipal employees who have proceeded on War service, in respect of the whole period of their absence on such service until December 31, 1918, at the rate of 50 percent of the Pay of which they were in receipt on the date when they proceeded on War service and that the issue of such pay be left to a Committee selected by the Council to advise as to the respective proportions thereof to be paid in cash or placed to the Superannuation Fund account, or invested on behalf of such employees and to advise on the general conditions to be made applicable to the issue of such pay, provided that any payments already made by the Council to such employees in respect of their absence on War service or of their non-return to the Council's Service shall be taken into account as a set-off against any amounts for the payment and contribution of which provision is made hereunder and provided also that the total amount paid and contributed hereunder in respect of any one such employee shall not exceed the sum of Tls. 8,000. And that the Council be and it is hereby authorised for the purposes aforesaid to impose, collect and recover, in addition to the Land Tax and General Municipal Rate, for the levy of which provision is made in the Budget, Land Tax at the rate of one-twentieth of 1 per cent on the assessed value of all land within the limits of the Settlement, payable by the renters thereof and General Municipal Rate of 1 percent on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, payable by the occupants and of ½ per cent on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, upon which General Municipal Rate is payable under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., payable in each case on July 1, 1919.

Proposer: Percy Fowler,
Seconder: Evan Morgan,

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 4, 1919.

21925

FOR

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

THE

"NATIONAL"

(MODEL No. 3)

is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction with rigid durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters, yet stands only 6¾ inches high and weighs a little over 9 lbs. complete. Two colour ribbon, backspacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 47.6 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add. Blackrock

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

AN EXHIBITION OF

WATER COLOURS AND OIL PAINTINGS

will be held at the Palace Hotel by Mr. I. Shirataki on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 3rd — 5th from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

21903

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Kiangwan Races

Cars will leave the Central Garage No. 2A Jinkee Road every 1½ minutes from noon on Saturday.

REMOVAL

The Offices of the undersigned have been removed to No. 26a Canton Road, 2nd Floor.

C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES & CO.

21854

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road; on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21867

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21869

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a Chinese scholar with good penmanship, able to translate English into Chinese and vice versa. Apply in Chinese and in English to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.

21922

WANTED, by large Import and Export House, American Youth for general office work. Good chances for willing worker. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS.

21924 A. 5

WANTED by American firm, stenographer for immediate and permanent position. State experience and salary desired. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

21916 A 5

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board, from 15th, April, large attic flat comprising two comfortable rooms suitable as bedrooms, or sitting room and bedroom. Private bathroom and large landing. Appropriate for two bachelors or married couple. All comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, lady has a furnished room to let (with bathroom and verandah) Rent $40. Meals can be arranged. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

21910 A. 5

ROOM and BOARD. Madame Antoinette, No. 6 Wayside Road.

21895 A.16.

TO LET, for couple or bachelor, a large, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, in Central district. Good cuisine. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

21897 A.8.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by couple, immediately, two unfurnished rooms, bathroom with kitchen; light, taxes and water must be included in rent and not to exceed between sixty or seventy dollars per month. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

21908 A. 4

WANTED by young American couple, no children, board and room in private family from April 15th. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

21907 A. 5

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, one cabin on any steamer to San Francisco or Seattle as soon as possible after middle April. Handsome premium offered. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.

21919 A. 5

WANTED, equal partner in paying business. Only $500 necessary. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

21906 A. 4

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY, well-educated, (married), husband shortly leaving for Siberia, is willing to act as lady's companion or take charge of children in a refined family. Good knowledge of French. Musical. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

21909 A. 5

POSITION WANTED, Chinese, who has a thorough experience in shipping and Customs work, desires engagement as a shipping clerk. Good references. Please apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.

21911 A. 5

EXPERIENCED capable young man seeks position in a mercantile firm as office assistant, has a good knowledge of the imports and exports. Please apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

21912 A. 4

ENERGETIC young man seeks position. Has knowledge shorthand, typing, general office work. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

21900 A.5.

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese, with good knowledge of English. Desires position as interpreter or clerk. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

21884 A.8.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, new, 6 rooms, situated in Western District, Tls. 65. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, furnished, No. 61 Route de Say Zoong, French Concession, from early in May till end of September, five rooms and attic, well-furnished, modern sanitation. Apply at the House.

21901 A.5.

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

21872

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed house with attics, Tls. 115. 113, Avenue Road, six-roomed house with closed verandahs, garden and stabling, Tls. 90. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Telephone East 24.

21870

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-rooms, two baths. 450-E Avenue Joffre, modern six-roomed residence. 20 Yates Road, detached, eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable, from April 15th. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars, J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

21873

WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

21874

TO LET, Nos. 14 and 12, Wayside Road. Four-roomed residence, rent Tls. 45. Apply Morgan Koo, Bisset & Co., No. 1 Bund.

21818 A.4.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, almost new, electrola, an electrically driven victrola, suitable for either 100 or 200 volt current, with or without records. This is the finest machine made by the Victor Coy. Offers to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

21921 A. 6

FOR SALE: Five-seater Light Grant six-cylinder Touring Car, in excellent condition. Just overhauled. Owner returning home, will sell at a bargain. Inspection invited. Reply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.

21923 A. 9

FOR SALE: Owner returning home has for disposal on May 1st complete household furnishings, consisting of bed-room, boudoir, sitting room, dining room, kitchen. All in excellent condition. Reasonable prices asked. Inspection invited. Reply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

21923 A. 9

FOR SALE, a Chien Lung yellow plate, decoration dragon engraved, 14¼", and a Chia Ching yellow plate 15", same decoration. From Imperial collection. Written guarantee. Price $200. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.

21902 A.5.

FOR SALE, victoria, with foreign horse, both in excellent condition. Complete, harness, mafoo outfit, etc. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

21889 A.8.

FOR SALE, one International Savings Society's Premium Bond for $1,000, paid up 27 months. Will accept best offer. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

21886 A.4.

WANTED to buy, small piece of land, having road frontage, with or without house, must be cheap. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

21886 A.4.

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in French-town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000; less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21891

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 3, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/9=Tls. 4.21
@ exch. 72.6=Mex. $5.80
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 109½=Tls. 91.53
@ 72.6=Mex. $126.07
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.3125
S'hai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls. 275
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1868
Native Interest ..... Tls. .08

Bar Silver ..... 49 3/4d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex Paris on London ... Fr. 27.45
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G.$4.59

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/8⅞
London	Demand	4/8⅞
India	T.T.	312½
Paris	T.T.	649
Paris	Demand	652
New York	T.T.	108
New York	Demand	108⅛
Hongkong	T.T.	68⅛
Japan	T.T.	46½
Batavia	T.T.	276⅛
Singapore	T.T.	49⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	4/9⅛
London ... 4 m/s. Cdts.		4/10⅛
London ... 4 m/s. Docy.		4/10⅛
London ... 6 m/s. Cdts.		4/11
London ... 6 m/s. Docy.		4/11⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s.		682
New York ... o/d. Docy.		110
New York 4 m/s. Docy.		113½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 1,950 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $7.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Tls. 3.76	@	4/9⅛		£1
„ 1	@	645	Francs	7.19
„ 0.82	@	109½	Gold	$1
„ 1	@	46	Yen	2.42
„ 1	@	15	Rupees	3.99
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, April 3, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Senawang Tls. 8.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 11.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 11.10 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.60
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 10.65 cash
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.50 June
Laou Kung Mow Cotton (20 Shares) Tls. 147.50

Unofficial
Almas Tls. 8.00
Padangs Tls. 10.00
Samagagas Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.60
New Engineering Tls. 24.50 June
New Engineering Tls. 23.50
New Engineering Tls. 23.75 cash
Shanghai Lands Tls. 67.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 23.75

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, April 3, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE.

Official
Sua Managges Tls. 4.25 cash
New Engineering Tls. 23.50 cash

Unofficial
New Engineering Tls. 23.75 cash
Anglo-Jaavs Tls. 8.50

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, March 20.—The bank of England's rate of discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 20 percent.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, March 22.—Today's Silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot, 47¾d. steady.
Previous quotations, London, March 21:
Bar Silver Spot, 47¾d. quiet.
London, March 20:
Bar Silver Spot, 47¾d. steady.

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	March.
Alma	30,000	24,500
Amherst	3,773	—
Anglo-Dutch	75,000	—
Anglo-Java	189,000	—
Ayer Tawah	26,625	—
Batu Anam	23,776	—
Bukit Toh Alang	13,500	—
Bute	15,800	15,000
Chempedak	5,000	8,000
Chemor	19,070	—
Cheng	13,595	17,145
Consolidated	51,336	—
Dominion	42,750	—
Gula Kalumpong	125,000	110,000
Java Consolidated	75,000	—
Kamunting	20,491	17,898
Kapala	11,143	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,830	8,360
Kota Bahroe	31,965	—
Kroewoek	53,000	—
Langkat	67,543	55,662
Padang	20,000	23,800
Permata	5,527	—
Pengkalan	12,089	—
Repah	14,000	16,000
Samagaga	17,450	12,000
Samambu	13,357	—
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	24,813	26,000
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	12,050	—
Shanghai-Seremban	5,180	8,400
Shanghai-Pahang	13,899	—
Shanghai-Sumatra	64,800	—
Shanghai-Klebang	13,107	—
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	6,443	7,229
Sungei Duri	24,660	—
Taiping	10,561	—
Tanah Merah	24,200	28,500
Tebong	60,000	73,000
Ulobri	4,736	—
Ziangbe	70,000	—

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 26.—Today's Rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot, 2s. 0¼d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1d. paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.
Previous quotations, London, March 25:
Spot, 2s. 0¼d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1d. paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.
London, March 24:
Spot, 2s. 0½d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1½d. paid.
Tendency of market, steady.
London, March 22:
Spot, 2s. 0½d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1¼d. paid.
Tendency of market, steady.
London, March 21:
Spot, 2s. 0½d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1¼d. paid.
Tendency of market, firmer.
London, March 20:
Spot, 2s. 0d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 0¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.
London, March 19:
Spot, 2s. 0d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 0¾d. paid.
Tendency of market, steady.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 25.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	79	0	0
American Eelectrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	83	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	28	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	20	15	0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers)	45	0	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%).		12½	
Standard Tin (cash)	237	15	0
Spelter (ordy soft.) f.o.b.	38	10	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	234	17	6

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Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 2, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919	1918
Gross receipts	$38,374.59	$32,029.11
Loss by currency depreciation	9,502.30	7,280.23
Effective receipts	$28,872.29	$24,748.88
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	25.91	23.99
Car miles run	82,565	76,746
Passengers carried	1,745,370	1,449,490

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 25.—Today's rates were as follows:
Consols, 2½% for account 157
French Rentes 3% for account ..... Fcs. 63
Cheques on London at Paris ..... Fr. 27.04
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York ..... G.$4.64
Japanese 4% Bonds ..... Y. 86
Rupee Paper, 5½% Loan 1854-55 ..... Rs. 53
Bar Silver ..... 49 3/4d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3⅛%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/2½
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 4/8½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares £101/10/0
Shells (ord.) £8/0/0
Indos (Pref.) £4/12/6
Indos (Def.) £35/10/0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, March 25.—Today's prices and deliveries were:
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies ..... 27.09d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 12.75d.
Cotton: Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple ..... 16.35d.
Plantation Rubber, April to June 2/1½
Deliveries, China Silk ....129 bales.
Deliveries, Canton Silk ... 70 bales.
Deliveries, Japan Silk ....279 bales.
London, March 21.—Today's prices were:
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies ..... 27.09d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 12.50d.
Cotton: Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple ..... 16.19d.
Plantation Rubber, April to June 2/0½
Hornsby's 8½ lb. Shirtings 23/6
Calvert's 10 lb. Shirtings 31/0
Taylor's 40s. Yarn, uncuoted.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 24.—Today's Cotton prices were:
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot ..... 16.70d.
April ..... 15.99d.
May ..... 14.42d.

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BERNSTORFF BECOMES A POWER IN GERMANY

Using Knowledge Of Wilson To Gain Easier Terms For Berlin

CONDUCTS A PROPAGANDA

Chief Aim Is To Cause Split Among Allies—War Talk Mere Ruse

Paris, February 11.—Behind the great German bluff and the reports that Germany still is a formidable military power and "must not be pushed too far," the purpose of which is to procure easier terms of peace, looms the figure of Count Johann von Bernstorff, who is working in the same devious ways that he did when he was the German Ambassador at Washington. He fast is becoming one of the most influential men in Germany, pulling the strings of the show in which puppets dressed in German uniforms move back and forth as he directs.

Some reports received here recently assert that Chancellor Ebert virtually is a dummy put up by Bernstorff, who planned the speech that the Chancellor delivered at the opening of the National Assembly at Weimar.

The Germans count upon Bernstorff's skill in diplomacy, especially his knowledge of the United States and his familiarity with the mental processes of President Wilson, which he gained while in Washington, to play the Americans against the other Allies and thereby obtain a milder peace.

Fraternisation As Propaganda

Information from Germany indicates that Bernstoff has adopted to a large extent the propaganda methods of the old Imperial Government and applied them to the new conditions. Many newspapers have been lined up and are printing editorial articles threatening the Allies.

Another feature of the propaganda is an effort to get the people of the Rhinelands to fraternise with soldiers of the American Army of Occupation. It is hoped that the reluctance of the Allied soldiers and people to resume a war once ended will compel the Governments of the Allies to give Germany what she wants. Every breeze that comes from Germany bears the clash of resounding arms, but it is only Bernstorff beating a dishpan.

The former Ambassador, whom the United States dismissed, has had little difficulty in persuading the German people to play the role assigned to them, for the American troops are good natured and well supplied with food and such things as chocolate, soap, condensed milk and bacon, all of which the Germans crave.

The Rhinelanders have been instructed not only to fraternise with the American troops but to tell them "We are glad you are Americans and not the French or British; the Americans are our friends." This worries some well meaning persons who have not been near the front either before or since the armistice, and gossip runs about Paris, "It is too bad the way the Americans are fraternising with the Germans."

Tell French They Hate Americans

It can be stated on the best authority that the Americans about Coblenz are not fraternising with the Germans more than the French at Mayence, where the Germans say to the pollus holding the bridgehead: "We are glad you are French; we hate the British and the Americans are savages."

So far the strict orders given by Gen. Pershing have defeated the Bernstorff plan, but it is expected that within a fortnight a further development of this plan will be developed, Bernstorff attempting to take some advantage of what he considers the lenience of the Americans.

CROOKS MADE GOOD IN TRENCHES, HE SAYS

Capt. Flood Returns From France With Report On American Criminals

New York, February 15.—Capt. Bernard J. Flood, who prefers to be known to his fellow citizens as plain Barney Flood of the District Attorney's office and headquarters, arrived yesterday from France by the transport Santa Teresa bristling with commendatory words for the American criminal classes that happened to get into the war or went there from choice, unable to resist the attraction of martial excitement and adventure.

Capt. Flood likes a little bit of a stir himself, particularly of the military sort, having tried it once in the Spanish-American war. After some delay he got leave of absence from the Police Department so he might go to France to overlook and regulate American and other crooks who had crossed the seas and had reached into the war zone either as soldiers, conspirators or spies. He was made Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation with headquarters in Paris and had fifty officers and 1,400 men picked from the Secret Service and police forces of the United States.

Capt. Flood poohpoohed the idea that there was an organisation of American criminals in Paris; that gangs of apaches were terrorising the French capital, as per a Parisian yellow paper. He said the story was pure bunk. There were doubtless assaults and robberies in Paris just as there had been here, he was informed, and in other cities. They were the natural outcome of war. Some of the gentlemen he referred to as "known to the police," the captain said, may have thought it a good time to see France after they had done their bit, and a few of them might have been unable to resist the influences of early training and decided to take whatever they happened to want without asking for checks or inquiring about the price. But they did not go in droves, although possibly there may have been groups of three or four.

About the suspects, the doughboys who had been "known to the police," as Capt. Flood euphoniously and patriotically put it, the detectives said this: "They made excellent fighters. So far as we are concerned, I think I am happy to say that each one of them opened a new book on his arrival in France. All his old records automatically chalked themselves out. They went into the trenches and attacked in the open alongside some of the best of our Americans and they did their stunt honestly and faithfully, just like some of the best of the apaches of Paris. Let that be put to their credit. They gave my division very little trouble."

Capt. Flood was under Provost Marshal Bandholz. His work and that of his big force of keen experts stretched over all the belligerent and neutral countries and took in every seaport in Europe. He sent back 700 undesirable civilians to the United States. They did not disturb any of the former criminals they found in the American army, although they kept them under supervision.

Capt. Flood will continue his intelligence work here until relieved of it by the Government. He will report soon to the Department of the East.

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast K	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express K	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.18	16.13	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.26	12.20	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tsksah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast K	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express K	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changsu ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Tsksah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghua Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soochow ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

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Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

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The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
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Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
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Hankow	Peking	Burma)
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Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

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Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

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A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

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Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

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Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

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L. ARDAIN.
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P. C. KONG,
Manager.

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	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

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Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2850
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
D. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 華 中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Fengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Fedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Thursday, April 3, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	30.03	30.03
Variation for 24 hrs. .	-0.11	-0.19
Variation for 12 hrs. .	-0.09	-0.10
Wind—Direction	SE	SSW
Wind—Miles per hour	12.4	15.5
Temperature (Fahr.) .	52°3	63°7
Humidity	88	59
Nebulosity 0-10	9	1
Rainfall inches	—	—

2.—Fine and mild weather in our regions; Overcast in the South. Rather heavy anticyclone in Japan. Normal pressures with very loose gradient and easy breezes in Central China.

3.—Cloudy but rather fine weather. Barometer slowly falling with S.E. breezes.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on April 1, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	18-20
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	6-10
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	„	50-55
Wild Duck	„	40-45
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-25
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Mangoes	each	10-20
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Lichees	per lb.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-14
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Aspajagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions	„	18-20
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$2.20-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	14-16
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$2.30
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,776, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Friday, April 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, April 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Saturday, April 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahlee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Monday, April 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, April 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Captain Findelson, will leave on **Tuesday, April 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, April 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 4**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tientsin**, Capt. R. Ritchie, will leave on **Saturday, April 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, April 6**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, April 6**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Kukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, April 8**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, April 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched from the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Lower Wharf on **Tuesday, April 8**, at ———. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain H. Mackenion, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. **Hsinkong**, Captain A. B. Banles, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Tsishun**, Captain Westerlund, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Saturday, April 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 5**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Str. **Hero**, will despatch on **Monday, April 7**. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Saturday, April 12**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU. & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Tuesday, April 8**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices m st accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, April 17**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment at ——— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Sunday, April 6, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Tuesday, April 8, 1919.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Friday, April 11, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
- Colombia ..... Mar. 1
- Stanley Dollar ..... Mar. 7
- Shinyo Maru ..... Mar. 8
- Venezuela ..... Apr. 3

For Tacoma
- Africa Maru ..... Mar. 6

For Seattle
- Fushimi Maru ..... Mar. 31

For Vancouver
- Empress of Russia ..... Mar. 15
- Empress of Japan ..... Mar. 22
- Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 31

For New York Via Panama
- Bloemfontein ..... Mar. 9
- Bolton Castle ..... Mar. 21

For London, etc.
- Celebes Maru ..... Mar. 5
- Hyson ..... Mar. 7
- Glenlffer ..... Mar. 8
- Hector ..... Mar. 12
- Novara ..... Mar. 13
- Atreus ..... Mar. 13
- Nore ..... Mar. 13
- Bendoran ..... Mar. 16
- Inaba Maru ..... Mar. 17
- Pyrrhus ..... Mar. 19
- Alps Maru ..... Mar. 28
- Kamo Maru ..... Mar. 31
- Antilochus ..... Apr. 3
- Elpenor ..... Apr. 3

For Liverpool
- Hector ..... Mar. 12
- Orestes ..... Mar. 28

For Antwerp
- Tsuruga Maru ..... Mar. 22

For Bombay
- Dilwara ..... Mar. 11

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador left Yokohama for Shanghai on Sunday and is expected to arrive at the China Merchants' Central Wharf this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow and is due at Woosung early Tuesday morning. The Nanking leaves for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at four o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, from Dalny, arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will leave for the same port via Tsingtao this afternoon at one o'clock. The passengers tender will leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon left Kobe for Shanghai at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and may be expected to arrive at Lower Buoys about two o'clock this afternoon. The liner sails for Marseilles via Hongkong and ports on Sunday and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail Jetty at nine o'clock the same morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shannhai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hero (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinko Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru with mails will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave for Moji, Kobe and Osaka tomorrow afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Antilochus, with deported enemy subjects, left Shanghai for Rotterdam and ports yesterday afternoon.

The British cruiser Suffolk left Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, with 9885 bales of yarn and 1700 bales of cotton from Bombay, arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon. The Dunera sails for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo next Wednesday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela arrived from Hongkong yesterday morning and left for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same night.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang** and **Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	April 26	S.S. Ecuador	April 5
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Colombia	May 3
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Venezuela	May 31

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	April 28	S.S. Colusa	May 1

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

			arr.	leave
*ANDES MARU	(15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	April	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

			arr.	leave.
ARABIA MARU	(18,000 tons)	Capt. I. Hamada,	Apr. 13	Apr. 14
MANILA MARU	(20,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Apr. 16	Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	(12,000 tons)	Capt. S. Yamane,	Apr. 7	Apr. 8

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons)	Capt. M. Tsuboki,	Apr. 12

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU.	(3,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Fukimi.	Apr. 6	Apr. 8

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
PACIFIC SERVICE
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
First-Class Fare Shanghai to Liverpool
Gold $406.00
PER LARGE "EMPRESSES"
Railroad, and Atlantic Steamer Accomodation Reserved in Advance
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong Via Manila	
Monteagle†	Apr. 10	Empress of Russia*	Apr. 23
Empress of Russia	May 3	Empress of Japan*	May 6
Empress of Japan	May 17	Empress of Asia	May 16
Empress of Asia	May 31	Monteagle*	May 31
		Empress of Russia	June 13

†Monteagle calls at Moji and Vladivostock only

*Empress of Russia, Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to
F. E. WEISS
Acting General Agent
Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 182.

For through bills of lading freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds.
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR HONGKONG
TENYO MARU ..... April 19, 1919

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
TENYO MARU ..... May 8, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... May 24, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N.ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone, No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	APRIL	8th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	25th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

*S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	April 14
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. N. Inatsu,	April 28

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TOMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 8
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	April 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 18

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 5
YAWATA MARU	4,000	Capt. H. Mojiri,	April 9
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	April 12
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	April 16

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 29

FOR JAPAN

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	April 6

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 20

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

BUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidau,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Tschow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220		:				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0 40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12 48
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.59	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420		:				10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	528	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.45	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

	N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
	23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
	7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochwang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochwang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

BRITISH TROOPS TO CLEAR WAR-TORN FRENCH LAND

Troops Will Remove Mines And 'Duds' So That French Farmers May Plow

TO SALVAGE WAR MATERIAL

Vast Benefits Expected To Accrue To Inhabitants Through Systematic Co-operation

By Walter Duranty

(Special Cable to The New York Times)

Paris, January 30.—The British army will co-operate actively in the reconstruction of French territory devastated by the Germans. The British High Command has informed the French military authorities that it will do its utmost to put the ground in condition for cultivation and to facilitate the return of the inhabitants and will also undertake the removal of unexploded projectiles from the fields, as well as of other war material which would hinder cultivation.

It is difficult for any one who has not visited the battlefields to realise the importance of such work. There are not only "dud" shells, but land mines and anti-tank charges that were laid by both sides in the flux and reflux of battle. Inhabitants who have just returned from the region of Cambrai—to take one instance only—say that explosions are constant. Some are deliberate, as the result of the work of the specialists cleaning up the ground, but many are accidental and attended with loss of life and damage to property.

The British will obviate all this by thorough demarkation of all danger points, which will be followed by expert removal or blocking up of the charges. They purpose to organise working companies in the various armies of the northern region, from Amiens to Valenciennes, and from Bapaume to Roubaï.

The British High Command has also announced its desire of satisfying in every way possible the requirements of the local civilian authorities with a view to repairing war damages. All material gathered from the land will be stored in proximity to railroad depots, to be handed over as required to the inhabitants for building and other constructive work. Finally, all expenses of the maintenance and payment of the working companies will be borne by the British army.

It is doubtful if any decision could be of greater benefit to the devastated regions. Hitherto the confusion of powers between the French military and civil authorities—not to mention the further complications between the functions of the State and local bodies combined with transport difficulties, has resulted in the regions concerned being little better off materially than during the German occupation. The prime necessity is to clear the land, not only of projectiles, but of barbed wire, concrete, and thousands of wooden structures that might be useful elsewhere, but which in their present position are merely obstacles.

It is hoped that the British initiative in the north will be followed by similar action on the part of the French army in other sectors. Once the ground is cleared agriculture work, which is not the least important feature of reconstruction, can be resumed speedily and without danger.

HOW BERLIN SAVES COAL

Consumption Of Gas And Electricity Cut To Half That Of 1916

In order to make the best of the coal shortage, due to illness and strikes among the miners and the departure of several thousand prisoners of war formerly engaged in mining, the Berlin authorities have put in force a set of rules printed in the Vossische Zeitung of November 27 and summarised as follows in a recent issue of Commerce Reports:

"The use of gas and electricity in stores and shops is permitted only between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. This rule, however, does not apply to places selling coal or foodstuffs, or to hairdressers establishments. The total amount of gas and electricity used may not exceed 50 percent of the amount used in the corresponding quarter of 1916.

"Hotels, restaurants, and cafes may not use gas or electricity for lighting purposes after 10:30 p.m., and the total consumption of gas and electricity may not exceed half of the 1916 consumption.

"Motion-picture houses may use electricity for the purpose of showing pictures only between 8:15 p.m. and 10:15 p.m., except on Sundays, when the performances may commence at 4 p.m. and last until 10:15 p.m. Special performances are forbidden. For lighting purposes electricity may be used for half an hour before and half an hour after the performance, but the consumption of electricity for this purpose must be reduced to the very minimum. Total consumption may not exceed 60 percent of 1916 consumption. Theaters will also have to reduce their consumption to 60 percent of the amount used in each quarter of 1916.

"Living rooms and bedrooms in private dwellings may have only one lamp of fifty candle power or two of thirty-two each. Superfluous lamps must be removed from their fittings. The present regulations regarding the use of electricity for lighting purposes in officers, including commercial, industrial, and official establishments, are to be undisturbed. It is expected that regulations of a more definite character may be adopted later, after there has been an opportunity to draw up a feasible plan for the saving of electricity.

"The question of saving gas as well as electricity has also been made the subject of careful study. For the present it is through inadvisable to institute any hard and fast regulations respecting the use of gas by public kitchens, especially in view of the fact that troops returning from the front arrive at irregular intervals, and the requirements of gas for cooking in these kitchens have been thoroughly examined."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	..	..	..	..	12.00	11.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Tientsin	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Tuckwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	Ecuador	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Manila direct	Ecuador	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.	Kumano M.	..	12.00	..	..	..	11.00
Japan & America	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	12.30	12.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America	Kumano M.	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Sunday, April 6.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	*A. Lebon	..	23.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	A. Lebon	23.00	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, April 7.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	20.00	19.30
Hongkong	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 8.							
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Dunera	..	c17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Nanking	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Nanking	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, April 10.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	Monteagle	..	12.00	..	..	..	12.00
Friday, April 11.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30

*Ordinary letters will be closed at the French Post Office at 8 a.m. registered articles and money orders at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post at noon on Friday, April 4.

B *Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Parcels 5 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	8 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	8 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	12 —	Tacoma	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Apr.	14 —	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	15 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr.	25 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	17 —	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	26 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	23 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May	3 —	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	8 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May	9 —	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	17 —	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	24 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	24 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May	24 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May	25 —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr.	5 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	5 —	Kobe	Aki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	8 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	9 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	11 —	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr.	12 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	12 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	16 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	18 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	— —	Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	— —	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	— —	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr.	5 —	London	Cardiganshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr.	6 —	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.
Apr.	7 —	London	C. of Bristol	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	9 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr.	14 —	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr.	14 —	London	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	14 —	Antwerp	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr.	14 —	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr.	17 —	London	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	22 —	London	Telamon	Br.	Glen Line.
Apr.	22 —	Liverpool	Carmarthenshire	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	28 —	London, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	— —	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	— —	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	— —	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	— —	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	1 —	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
May	1 —	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May	8 —	Antwerp & Liverpool	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May	15 —	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May	29 —	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June	— —	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr.	4 —	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	4 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	4 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr.	5 4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5 —	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	5 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	6 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	8 —	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	8 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	8 —	Hongkong	Key West	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	9 —	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	12 —	Hongkong	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	19 —	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr.	4 —	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Apr.	4 D.L.	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	4 1.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr.	4 —	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5 —	Tientsin direct	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5 D.L.	Tsingtao	Kwanse	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	5 —	Newchwang	Talshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	7 —	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Apr.	11 3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 3 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3 —	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3 —	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3 —	Japan	Matsura Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 3 —	Japan	Riyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Apr. 3 —	Japan	Kokai Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 3 —	Tsingtao	Nagaragawa Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Apr. 3 —	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 3 —	River Ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 3 —	River Ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 3 —	Wenchow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 3 —	River Ports	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3 —	River Ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	River Ports	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	River Ports	Fengyang Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3 —	Tsingtao	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 3 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Apr. 3 —	Wuhu	Takeno Maru		H.H.K. dag
Apr. 3 —		Taishin Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 3 —	Japan	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	London, ports	Elpneor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	Hongkong and Canton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	Swatow	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 3 —	Hongkong and Canton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 3 —	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	E. & S.
Apr. 3 —	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Apr. 3 —	Cruise	H.M.S. Suffolk		
Apr. 3 —	Antung	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	London, ports	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	———		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	———		Nightingale	It. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	Br. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
7 P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
O D W	Mar. 6		Toba	Jap. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
1 C	Mar. 26		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
1 C	Mar. 29		New Orleans	Am. Cruiser
B 1	Mar. 31		Yakumo	Jap. Cruiser

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Supply Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$700
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250 ...
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 130 B.
Union of Canton ...	$900
Yangtsze	$247½ B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$175
Hongkong Fire	$355 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$180
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	160/- S.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	32 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$150½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 131 S.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 87 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$115½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 79
China Land	Tls. 80
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16½ x D B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 240
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 152½
Oriental	Tls. 75
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 176
Kungyik	Tls. 23½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 10.60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
[illegible]	Tls. 25
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	$118 B.
China Sugar	$8.70 B.
Green Island	Tls. 22½ CNI
Langkats	Tls. 5
Major Bros	Tlss. 105 B.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$122½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$98 B.
Moutrie	$33
Watson	$6.15 B.
Weeks	$122½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8.05
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½
Bute	ls. 0.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 14½
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.85
Samagaga	Tls. 0.77½
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.77½
Senawang	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.50 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 1½
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.95
Sungala	Tls. 14½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 2½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4½
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1½
Tebong	Tls. 0.95
Ulobri	Tls. 14½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 2½
	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	89
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 88
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 25
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 76 B.
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 158

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:

Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Apr. 8

Per R.M.S. s.s. Monteagle Apr. 10

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 5

For Europe, etc.

Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Apr. 6

Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera Apr. 8

For Manila

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ...Apr. 5

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....Apr. 4

From France

Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat ..Apr. 8

Whole Argonne Region Now Is But A Silent Desert

Snow-Clad Battlefield From Forest To Meuse Is A Scene Of Desolation

By Edwin L. James

Verdun, February 11.—I have just seen the saddest sight in the world. I have just come over the snow mantled graveyard north of here that not long ago was a battlefield, where in the Meuse-Argonne struggle troops of the First American Army delivered the blow to the German military machine.

That desolate stretch is more than the graveyard of tens of thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, of brave men; it is one of many such graveyards that stretch across France, the burial place of homes and hopes.

Some five years ago there were smiling villages, fertile fields, and busy shops. Then for four years the hoarse throats of countless cannon drowned the song of industry. Now while silence rules that dreary stretch, and nature's blanket cannot hide the wounds nor her charm conceal the desolation, the wind has blown the snow from blackened rafters down into the streets where it lies because there are no hands to sweep it away. And across the fields innumbered depressions tell that beneath there are shell holes, and over the fields stick up everywhere pathetic little crosses, and all is silence.

Silence Where Battle Raged

War has come and gone and left its curse. While war was here, and its noise and human cries filled that stretch, it seemed so different. But now the guns have gone and the soldiers departed, and the lumbering camions are somewhere else and the laughs and cries of soldiers are heard no more, and all is desolation. Winter's wind sweeps down the icy run of the Meuse and howls through the lofty ruins of Montfaucon and there is no answer. Here and there in the ruins of some village one sees squads of American soldiers making an effort at clearing the ruins, but the sound of their voices only emphasises the deathly silence where one passes on. It is a weird scene, a heart-gripping scene that stretches today along the Meuse.

When the history of the war is written America's big chapter will have its setting in the triangle from Verdun to Clermont, thence up to Sedan, and back along the Meuse. That is where we whipped the Germans. Come with me, then, over the stretch. Let us come down through Montmedy, whose huge craters show where American naval guns, firing from Verdun, cut the German army's main-line railroad. We leave a fair number of civilians in this town and move on toward Stenay. By the roadside lie telegraph poles where the Germans cut them and left them in their retreat. Outside of Stenay we reach the lines of German trenches where so many Germans died.

Snow half fills these hideous scars upon the landscape, but it cannot blot out their sinister array. Here a black blot shows where the drift has fallen into a dugout door. Ugly barbed wire sticks through the white blanket in a thousand places. Here, where last Winter's snow was scattered in flurries by many shells and trampled with the boots of countless boches, now all is still.

Stenay, except for the snow, looks the same as when we passed through it some three months ago. There are, I believe, fifteen civilians living in Stenay, and a few soldiers of our army who wonder why. The streets have been cleared of debris, but the rest of the wreckage remains. A housetop careens in crazy fashion, resting where some big shell lifted it and let it down again. Broken water pipes stick out from the ruins, and down by the river stands the wreck that the Germans left of Stenay Bridge. Here and there are piles of war debris, unromantic and unbeautiful.

Sedan Untouched

Leaving to itself the territory northward to Sedan, which the war left fairly untouched, because the Germans had to run for their lives when they quit there, let us go westward over the road to Buzancy, over the pontoon bridge built by Americans with boats captured from the Germans on the Marne east of Chateau-Thierry in July. We pass Launeville, destroyed and ruined, and go into the forest of Dieulet, where the German machine gunners for three weeks obeyed Ludendorff's orders to let no Americans cross the Meuse at any cost. We bump over holes where the engineers in their haste could not make a complete job of filling up the trenches which cut the highway. There had not been any one over the road since the snow fell, and one feels as though he were exploring an unknown region.

Past villages and the wrecks of villages we go where no soul welcomes one, villages whence the inhabitants have gone and where there is nothing left for them to return to.

We reach Buzancy. Here several hundred civilians with the help of American negro troops have done much repair work on such houses as are deemed fit to live in. Half wrecked, a chateau at the east end of the town, where the Americans had their headquarters, stands in snow-covered dignity. From Buzancy our road leads southward toward Grand Pre. It was up this road that the doughboys mounted motor trucks and chased the Germans on November 2, when we made the big break through. All that is left of Le Mort Homme, that little village which saw so much bloodshed, sticks atop a hill like a sore thumb. Grand Pre has been mentioned somewhat by soldiers and German prisoners, but it looks as if the only thing to do is to wipe what's left of it off the map and start all over again.

Three weeks as a target for American guns and a like time as a target boche guns about riddled this pretty little town, which is remarkable for its relatively large number of wooden buildings. This meant a larger number of fires and consequently more desolation. There always seems to be something more tragic about a half-ruined village than one completely ruined. When nothing but crumbled stones is left one accepts it as a complete loss, but where there remain half-standing buildings, when the village church walls shelter ruins within, the sadness seems more poignant; it seems easier to picture what was there before.

St. Juvin A Twisted Wreck

We move down the road toward Varennes, and on this road the ruin is complete. St. Juvin's wreckage has not been mended, and on the east side of the highway still stretch the numberless foxholes that our doughboys dug there last October when they took those heights one day and had to hold the boche counter-attacks that night. The snow falls into each, making it distinct. The wreck of the railroad station, riddled by German 75s, stands amid its torn and twisted rails sticking in the air in every direction, their black lines standing out against the snow.

North of Apremont on the left side of the road stand the old German dugouts in which the 42nd Division had uncomfortable headquarters for two weeks.

We reach Varennes. Varennes unfortunately stood on a hill just back of the Hindenburg Line. That is enough to say that as a ruin it is complete. No civilians are here, but a few colored soldiers, living in cellars, spend their time tidying up the wreckage which effort in its net result seems to amount to killing time. Varennes was our tank headquarters once, and near the church stand the wrecks of two of these gallant little war machines. Off to the west one imagines he hears the rat, rat, rat of machine-guns as the 77th once more fights its five weeks' gruelling and heart-testing flight in the Argonne woods.

Just to the south stands the wreck of the bridge. The river is frozen now and giant icicles hang from a three-story stone house, built into the bank so solidly that it could not be blasted out.

Down the road a short distance to the Hindenburg Line we go. One can tell Bourelles only by the great crater that the boche blew in the road. When we reach this we know we are standing where the doughboys first started ahead on September 26 in the greatest battle in which Americans ever fought. The fields on either side resemble an angry sea that is frozen. Underneath that covering there is not a square inch that has not its trench or its shell-hole, and the wind has blown the snow into all sorts of fantastic drifts. There is no sign of life anywhere.

Soldiers Still In Old Headquarters

Back to Varennes and toward Montfaucon we go. We pass Chehery, in whose cellars we had headquarters last Fall, supplemented by some shacks. There are soldiers living in these shacks still. The road to Montfaucon skirts the Bois la Lancourt, where many Americans met their death in the first vain effort to capture the stronghold of Montfaucon.

We reach the hollow just south of the big hill on which the town of Montfaucon once stood. The last time I was here there were some sixty 155s sending peace propaganda into the German line. That day I visited the 3rd Division's headquarters in the cellar of a house on the north side of Montfaucon, and had to take refuge three stories under ground when the Germans trained enough guns on that hill to send twenty shells a minute for fifteen minutes. They hit the house above our refuge three times. Today there is no sound here.

On that day after the fit of shelling I stood with Lincoln Eyre and watched with the naked eye the battleline two miles to the north, where one could plainly see the falling barrages of both sides and watch the infantry lines surge back and forth.

I looked today over that scene. There were stretches of snow leading up to stretches of stark tree trunks and covered scrubble. That was all that was to be seen. As for the town itself, there is nothing left, not enough to shelter a snowbird.

From Montfaucon we went east to the Meuse and north to Dun-sur-Meuse. Here we found three civilians, an old man and two women, living in two rooms of what had once been a six-roomed house. They were waiting for a chance to get away. Certainly one could see few reasons why they should stay where they were unless they liked the job of being caretakers to a graveyard.

We went south along the Verdun Road on the east side of the river. The ruin here is an old story, four years old, for when the Crown Prince tried his ill-fated drive on Verdun everything hereabouts was done to death. Here and there sticks up the entrance to a burrow in which soldiers lived for four long years. The wreckage of no house sticks up more than a few feet.

At Charny we cross the Meuse and take the road to Dead Man's Hill. This furnishes the best view of the hills northwest of Verdun. I have always thought that this was the most desolate spot of all the war's desolation. Three hundred thousand men died here during the war. Not only have the villages that once smiled here disappeared but for miles in every direction there is not one tree standing. There is not one stump more than a foot high. Everything was swept away.

Standing there atop that historic hill, one sees only furrowed snow fields. One cannot even see the bleached bones of human habitations. One can only imagine the ugly trenches one knows are there. One knows that shellholes cause these irregularities in the snow's surface, but one cannot see them. There is not a snowbird or a rabbit or anything to recall that this was once one of the richest parts of beautiful France. It is the acme of desolation.

Somehow one cannot think of this silence as the silence of peace. Knowing what lies under the snow, one can only feel it as the silence of desolation. The hum of the motor is welcome because it breaks the silence that hurts.

Few Civilians In Verdun

Back to the Meuse and down toward Verdun we make our way. Over the hills we catch a sight in the dying day of the solid looking walls that the Hun could not batter down. These walls, reaching far into the bowels of the earth and sheltering a fortress that would not yield, are capped with snow. We enter the north gate and a street that has been cleared long ago of debris. There is pile after pile of stones neatly standing by the street side. The old cathedral on the hill has its wounds half shrouded in white. The railroad station, whose roof has fallen, looks more somber than ever.

There are only a few civilians here, for no house of Verdun was left untouched, and most of them are only piles of brick and stone. All around, however, one sees the khaki of Americans, men of the Second Army, who are held in support of the Third Army of occupation. Up the steep hill we go and into the Verdun citadel, where warmth and food await us.

Here the soldiers are anxious to hear what their comrades on the Rhine are doing. When they are told that the soldiers on the Rhine like them want only to go home, they remark how much more do they, who live in cellars and ruins, want to board a transport.

Contrast To Scenes In Germany

Seated here in the bowels of this grim old citadel tonight, I, who have just come from among those who made the desolation that I saw today, cannot help thinking what a pity it is that the Peace Conference couldn't sit atop Montfaucon Hill. One's fancy also makes one imagine the tone of Ebert's speech, had he made it in Verdun instead of Weimar. One wonders if the German people, snug and comfortable in their beautiful homes along the Rhine, will ever learn of what their armies did in France, and one wonders if they did know, if it would make any difference in their arrogance. For it doesn't worry the German up in Coblenz what happened to the French in Verdun—it doesn't worry him in the least. He was told four years ago that his army had to ruin Verdun to defend Germany and he believes today what he was told four years ago—anyhow he says he does. And to convert him appeals to me as being the hardest job confronting the civilised world.

In every ruined village I saw along the Meuse today I seemed to recall another village on the Rhine. Those villages on the Rhine have neat and happy homes, the streets were filled today with children pulling sleds, with men and women in furs; those streets were filled with life. The streets of the villages along the Meuse were not filled with children and sleighs today; there were no men and women in furs; they were filled with death.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS ARE DYING OUT FAST

Clothes Of 'Civilisation' And Diseases Brought On Ships Are Cause

London, February 28.—The natives of the Pacific, states The Times Sydney correspondent, are rapidly dying out, and a Government official in the Gilbert Islands attributes the decay to the introduction of European clothing, which undermines the native's constitution. He declares that the missionaries are doing wonderful work, but that they are making a grievous mistake in insisting on the wearing of clothes in these remote islands.

Another cause was given by Mr. Basil Matthews, editorial secretary of the London Missionary Society, who was seen on January 25 by an Observer representative.

"The main cause of the reduction of the population in the South Sea Islands," said Mr. Matthews, "is the sterility amongst the women, caused by venereal disease introduced from Europe and America by the lower type of traders and sailors. I am afraid that in the South Seas civilisation means syphilisation. It is true that in the earlier part of the nineteenth century the missionaries encouraged the natives to adopt European dress, as being essential to morality, but gradually, as their experience developed and their views broadened, they saw how mistaken this policy was from both the moral and physical points of view. The policy has therefore been reversed gradually during the past quarter of a century, until today the missionaries are unanimous in their encouragement of the natives living on healthy, natural lines dictated by the climate. It is the traders who are encouraging them to dress, and, by a curious paradox, the missionaries are now combating the attempts of the traders, who carry British and American goods, to press their wares on the natives. There is not an island in the South Seas today at which trading vessels do not stop to sell goods and to take on board cargoes of copra and other products of the coconut."

Mr. Matthews mentioned that the heavy death roll of the South Sea Island from the above causes had been added to enormously by the influenza. Letters just received showed that the mortality had been terrible, and on one group of islands, out of a population of 20,000, no fewer than 6,000 natives were found dead, and they were being cremated in large numbers at a time.

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IN WRESTLING MATCHES

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Tonight, April 4th, 5th and 6th

THE GREAT THOS. INCE FIVE-PART Super-Feature Film

"MADCAP MADGE"

FEATURING

OLIVE THOMAS

This is her first appearance on the Apollo Screen.

The escapades of a vivacious school girl with Palm Beach society, and who wins the man of her choice and incidentally saves her father from ruin.

SHE'S A DANDY KID AND THE COMEDY IS CLEAN AND CLEVER.

Pathe's British Gazette "The Germans Leave Shanghai"

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Re-engaged for Three More Nights

RUSSIA'S GREATEST DANCERS

Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m. Bryant Washburn in "KIDDER AND KO"

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Tonight ! Tonight !

Friday, April 4th	The Gale of Laughter "A PAIR OF SIXES"
Saturday, April 5th	The Priceless Comedy "FAIR AND WARMER" (The Rage of London)
Monday and Tuesday, April 7th and 8th	The Rage of London "TWIN BEDS"
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Prices: $3, $2, and $1. Booking at Moutrie & Co.

Commence at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

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Full Orchestra

Conducted by Mr. Paci

PROGRAMME

I.—MOZART—Serenade for Strings only Conducted by M. PACI.

II.—BEETHOVEN—Romance MOZART—Menuetto VENIAVSKY—Polonaise M. PIASTRO

III.—BEETHOVEN—Piano Concerto No. 5, with Orchestra M. PACI

IV.—CHOPIN—Sonata B flat minor (with Funeral March) (Mr. MIROVITCH will play this piece on a Steinway Grand Piano.)

V.—RACHMANINOFF—Fantasie for two pianos MIROVITCH—PACI

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PROGRAMME for Friday, Saturday and Sunday 4th, 5th and 6th April

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"The Count of Monte Cristo"

Second Epoch

and

'MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

1st and 2nd Episodes

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1919.

The Entries for the Spring Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 5th April, 1919.

Members leaving entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the box in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21856

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.
A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.
By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.
21655

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P372 Nanking Road
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Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

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Engineering and surveying instruments, garden implements, motor car accessories, corrugated sheets, and steel products of every description.

Foreign Women's Home

THE ANNUAL LINEN SALE will be held on April 4th from 3 to 7 p.m. by kind permission of MRS. WALKER at the Deanery, Hankow Road.

Tea

Household and dress linen; Irish embroidered, and plain, linen table cloths, teacloths, serviettes, handkerchiefs, etc., also articles made in the Home, and home made sweets will be on sale.

21832

SOAP WORKS

Tientsin only, imported soap to the value of over $300,000 U.S. currency in 1917. Any one interested in establishing a modern soap works with glycerine recovery. Should write the undersigned, Principals only.

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NOTICE

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Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
4 p.m. to 5 p.m.
European languages spoken.
45 Boone Road
(corner Quinsan Garden)
21734

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.
21357.

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.
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